The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.........NO. 7030. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE DIFFERENT MEASURES BEFORE CONGRESS—THE REVENUE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The situation of the financial legislation in Congress does not seem to be clearly understood by some persons and papers, although it is difficult to tell whether the misapprehension is real or only apparent. No bill has yet received the concurrence of both Houses. The House has passed the bill fixing the limit of greenback circulation at $400,000,000. The Senate, having before it another bill of several sections, has voted affirmatively on the first section, which fixes the amount of legal tenders at $400,000,000. Here at present the matter stands. The vote of the Senate is no more than a declaration that, if the bill which it is now considering shall pass, the first section shall be that which has been adopted. In considering the other sections of the bill, some may be stricken out, and others added, so that the entire bill, as finally presented for the vote of the Senate, will be obnoxious to the majority which adopted the first section, and the whole bill may thus be defeated. This is hardly probable; but, if the Senate should conclude its action on this bill and pass it with the first section remaining as it is, before it would become a law the concurrence of the House must be had. The bill which the House has passed also needs the concurrence of the Senate to become a law. In either case, of course, the President's approval is also required. If a majority of the Senate were agreed upon deciding the one specific question whether the legal-tender notes shall be fixed at $400,000,000, it will be very easy to take up the House bill and concur in its passage. But some of the Senators, instead of passing this bill by itself, desire to attach to it a Free Banking bill, so that the entire question of greenback and national bank circulation shall be carried through together. The desire on the part of a few Senators to fasten the two subjects together causes delay, which may be very much extended. As the subject now stands, there has only been such action by both Houses as expresses beyond a doubt the purpose of the House and the Senate to extend the legal-tender circulation to $400,000,000. There seems to be perfect safety in calculating upon such an extension, but it certainly will be some days, and may be some weeks, before the law which will make this extension legal will be enacted. The House will continue during the week the discussion of the Banking and Currency Committee's Free Banking bill, and the Senate will try again to-morrow to vote upon the Finance bill, which it has before it. It is the intention of some Representatives to endeavor to-morrow, under the suspension of the rules, to obtain a vote upon the pending Free Banking bill, in order to prevent further extended discussion. There is, however, no probability that such a motion could succeed. Besides the members of the committee, sixty Representatives have already indicated their intention of speaking to the bill if they can secure an opportunity.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

The Committee on Ways and Means will to-morrow have Mr. Douglass, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, before them, who will be examined in regard to the Sanborn contracts, and co-relative matters. Secretaries Richardson and Sawyer will have an opportunity during the week of laying before the committee their statements concerning the same contracts.

PRINTING OF THE CURRENCY.

The Committee on Banking and Currency will this week begin actively to examine the subject of the printing of the currency, to discover whether any change should be made in the method under which part of the work is now done in New-York.

SECRET INVESTIGATION INTO INDIAN CONTRACTS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has been quietly engaged for some time in an investigation of the letting of Indian contracts by the Interior Department for two years past. The investigation is held with closed doors, and is most thorough and searching in character. It was ordered by the House some time ago, but seems to have been instigated by some Western contractor or contractors who claim to have been unfairly dealt with, and charges have been made in regular form, which are the basis of the examination. Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, who is a sort of "Monsieur Tonson" to the Indian Office, has had something to do in egging on the investigation, and he will be brought before the committee next week and examined under oath. As the committee has power to send for persons and papers, it will most likely succeed better in its attempts to secure his presence than did the commission which examined his charges against Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau. None of the evidence is to be made public till the report of the committee is prepared and submitted.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

The District Investigation Committee last night, at a private session, passed some resolutions which will have the effect to shorten the investigation and save a great deal of expense to the Government. Everybody with a private grievance of any kind on account of work done around his property, or assessments made, is anxious to be heard by the committee, and Saturday the names of fifty witnesses were given to the committee by the counsel for the memorialists to be subpœnaed. Many witnesses have been put on the stand who had absolutely nothing to say touching any of the charges made. The committee, of its own volition, took steps to put a stop to such trifling. No doubt a good many persons will be disgusted at the way in which it is done. The resolutions, of course, apply to both parties before the committee, but they were made necessary by the action of the counsel for the memorialists, as the District has not yet begun to call witnesses. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the counsel of the memorialists and the counsel for the District Government be each required to furnish in advance a statement of what they expect to prove by each witness to be called by them; that such statement be furnished on Monday morning as to the witnesses now subpœnaed, and as to witnesses hereafter subpœnaed at the time of asking for the subpœna.

Resolved, Second, That hereafter the committee will examine the witnesses themselves, and when such examination shall be concluded as to a witness, the respective counsel will be allowed to suggest further questions.

OPPOSITION TO THE ARMY BILL.

There is great opposition in military circles to the Army bill reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs. The committee itself is divided upon many important features of the bill, and two minority bills are to be reported from the committee. The proposed changes in the Pay Department are received with special disfavor. The number of Paymasters was reduced to sixty when the army was reduced to thirty thousand men. The old law provided that in case of the death or disability of any Paymaster his place shall not be filled by appointment or promotion. The Paymaster General has recommended that the Pay Department be increased to sixty, as there are so many vacancies caused by death and disability as to render it almost impossible to pay the troops. The President has joined in this recommendation. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have recommended that the number be fixed at fifty. With this number, by close calculation, the troops may be paid regularly and promptly under the present system. The reduction of the army by 25,000 men, by lapse of enlistments, is a fixed fact. The general impression has been that there may be a corresponding reduction in the number of Paymasters. The Pay Department, however, maintain that the reasoning is fallacious, because the work of the Paymasters depends upon the number of posts which are to be visited. Although the army is reduced, there is not a corresponding reduction in the number of posts, or any diminution of the number of bands of hostile Indians. Consequently, a much smaller number of troops will, necessarily, be extended over a larger territory, making the duties of the Paymasters much more arduous than they are at present. The new bill proposes to remedy this by paying all soldiers outside of the large stations by drafts from the Treasury. To this change manifold objections are made. It is claimed that such a system will greatly demoralize the troops, since the drafts would inevitably fall into the hands of sharpers, in many cases at great discounts, and would be liable to be forged. Besides, this change would be a false economy. It is estimated that the cost of the additional clerks in the Treasury requisite to keep a ledger account with each soldier, and the other machinery necessary to make these payments by draft, would cost $125,000 annually. This sum is considerably more than the cost of the additional Paymasters asked by the Paymaster General, and recommended by the Senate Military Committee. Gen. Hawley, of the House Military Committee, when the bill comes up will move to amend the committee's bill by striking out this section relative to the Pay Department. He will propose an amendment containing the recommendations of the Paymaster General and of the President. Representatives Thornburgh and Albright, of the committee, will each present minority bills. Mr. Thornburgh's bill proposes to leave the cavalry and artillery as they now are, and to make the desired reductions in the infantry. The bill also proposes the entire abolition of the Bureau of the Inspector General, and will make provisions for the detailing of officers to do inspection duty whenever required.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts for this month, up to Saturday night, were $7,138,982. This represents a total receipt this month of about $7,500,000, which is about $500,000 less than was expected, and which is less than the amount for the corresponding month of last year. The whole amount, however, for the first quarter of 1874 is increased over that of the first quarter of 1873.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL AND THE MARINE CORPS.

The Naval Appropriation bill came back to the House from the Senate with a curious amendment. The House bill provided that the grade of Brigadier General and the office of Commandant of the Marine Corps, on the creation of a vacancy, be abolished. An amendment was proposed in the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, which passed without apparent notice in the Senate, and which would effect a very material change in the method of discipline in the Marine Corps. The amendment provided that the Commandant of the Marine Corps shall have the rank, pay, &c., of a Colonel, and "shall be made by selection from among the officers of the corps." The Marine Corps is the soldiery of the navy. The nature of its organization is the same as that of the army. The organic act, and all acts organizing this corps, apply to it the system of the army organization. The pay of these officers and men is regulated by the pay of the army, and the law places the officers of the Marine Corps on the same footing with regard to rank and pay as army officers. Promotion in the army, according to law, is based upon seniority up to the grade of Brigadier General, and then by selection; and in selecting, the President is not confined to the army. The same law of promotion obtains in the Marine Corps. The amendment proposed in the Senate to the Naval Appropriation bill would entirely change the law which has existed since the organization of the Marine Corps. The abolition of the grade of Brigadier General in the Marine Corps gives, without further legislation, the head of the corps the rank and style of "Colonel Commandant," and the pay of Colonel. But, under the amendment, this officer would be selected from the officers of the corps, and could not be promoted to this position from the line, either by reason of seniority or on the ground of merit. The amendment would permit any officer who may have chosen to leave his place in the line, and to abandon his opportunities for promotion for a higher and comfortable position on the staff in Washington, Philadelphia, or New-York, to be eligible to the Commandant's place in the corps, without working up from the line. The House committee have very carefully considered this amendment, and have decided to strike out the words "by selection from among the officers of the staff." The committee are of the opinion that the chances of promotion should not be taken from the working men of the line and given to holiday staff officers.

SHOCKING FERRY-BOAT ACCIDENT.

A WAGON AND ITS OCCUPANTS BACKED OVERBOARD—A PROMISING YOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 29.—A terrible accident occurred on the ferry-boat at this place this afternoon. Martin McCue and his wife Mary, with her baby, eight months old, drove on board in a wagon; when the boat started the horse commenced backing, and did not stop till all went overboard. Mrs. McCue was undoubtedly struck by the horse, as she did not live three minutes, nor did her body sink; the babe was drowned, and its body has not yet been recovered. Mr. McCue was rescued with great difficulty. Upon examination three of his ribs were found broken, which, together with his other injuries, makes his recovery doubtful. The horse was drowned. But one witness on the Coroner's inquest, thus far, has testified that the guard-chain was up, and he was the boy whose duty it was to put it up. His deportment before the Coroner's jury was of a brazen character, and he was shamefully impudent. Martin McCue, the injured man, states positively that the chain was not up. The inquest will be resumed to-morrow morning.

THE CASE OF COL. TYRRELL.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Col. W. G. Tyrrell, who killed Harvey Myers in Covington yesterday, states that Myers seized him and pushed him into the hall to the head of the stairs, and, fearing that he might push him down stairs, he shot in self-defense, then fell from exhaustion. He expresses regret for the act.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS—THE MICHELET SCANDAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 10, 1874.

The Ministry gained an easy victory on Friday last, upon the interpellation signed by M. Pelletan and other members of the Left, and presented by M. Christophle, the Assembly voting an unqualified order of the day by some sixty majority. The result was evident from the beginning. M. Thiers clearly foresaw it, and urged the necessity of abandoning the question, but as M. Christophle had prepared his speech he could not bear the idea of having his labor in vain. He was very anxious to ask the Minister of the Interior upon what principle he acted when he suppressed the sale of the *Nineteenth Century* upon the streets for a few heated words against President Buffet, when the *Figaro* was left entirely unmolested for an article outraging the entire Chamber. It had even gone so far as to call upon Marshal MacMahon to imitate the *coup d'état* of Gen. Pavia, and disperse the Assembly at the point of the bayonet. M. De Broglie replied that there was no comparison between these two cases, for the former journal attacked the Assembly systematically day after day, while the latter, although guilty of a single error, uniformly sustained it and the cause of order. The day on which the article appeared a note had been sent to M. De Villemessant, who had promptly expressed his regrets, and had promised to make a full apology on the following day and to discharge the writer of the obnoxious article. This had been done, and it was regarded as satisfaction enough in the case of a Conservative journal. If the *Nineteenth Century* had made a retraction——"But you did not wait for one," cried a voice on the Left, "for the suppression of the paper's sale was ordered the same morning." "True," replied M. De Broglie, "but the habitual conduct of this journal left us no hope that a similar expostulation would be needed, and if one had been sent it would have been made the subject of ridicule." In a word, the Minister declared that the paper of M. Edmond About was possessed with a spirit of "cussedness," which made it unnecessary to mince matters in the slightest when there was occasion for dealing with it. Some cases apropos were cited from the rule of M. Thiers, and they were so appropriate to the occasion that they raised a laugh, and the success of the Minister was assured. Meanwhile the two journals have largely profitted by the advertising given them gratuitously by the Assembly, and although the *Nineteenth Century* had to submit to a small penalty, it made it very advantageous.

THE PARIS PRESS.

Such incidents as this add enormously to the value of a paper. This leads to a reflection as to the value of the Parisian journals. Although there are over thirty, the bare title of a majority of this number is worth about 250,000 francs. They are printed by a job-printer, and only two or three have any material. Yet they pay their writers from 800 to 2,000 francs per month, and return a very handsome dividend. The *Figaro*, I am assured by one who ought to know, cleared over five millions of francs last year. It paid the State over thirteen hundred thousand francs, which ought to represent an income of some seven and a quarter millions. Yet this journal never has advertisements enough to fill two columns of THE TIMES. It is true that the price demanded for advertising is a great deal higher here than in America. How so large a sum is made is one of their secrets, which are only whispered, and never uttered aloud. Some of the above was made, however, by judicious speculation. But, how these comparatively small journals succeed in clearing half a million annually must be divined. Here it takes very little to make a paper valuable. Sometimes a single lucky hit, or public scandal, will do it, but more generally it is due to the names of certain writers.

THE ACADEMY AND M. OLLIVIER.

The difficulty between the Academy and M. Emile Ollivier still causes discussion; and as the comments of the provincial press come in, we find them invariably against the Academy, and sometimes against M. Ollivier as well. With respect to M. Guizot's insult about the phrase *cœur léger*, several papers give similar expressions which fell from the lips of M. Guizot. Proof is at hand, also, that William Guizot not only accepted the position of Subdirector of Public Worship for the Reformed religion, but that the Emperor paid his gaming debts. Irritated at M. Guizot's refusal to allow a few words in praise of her husband, the Empress sent a telegram to La Guerronière thanking him for his article in the *Liberté*, and telling him that she would furnish proof of the above if wanted. The letters of thanks were in her hands, together with the receipts. The same evening another telegram came to say that the Empress had just heard of the death of Mme. Cornelis De Witt, M. Guizot's daughter. "Before such grief my just resentment falls;" she wrote at once, "consider my former telegram as unwritten." But the two were made public nevertheless. The Orleanist papers call upon the Guizots to deny that they took money from the Emperor as well as office, and the *Gaulois* just dares them to do it. They have not attempted a justification thus far, and there is really no occasion for so doing.

POSITION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Speaking of the Guizots recalls another subject. A decree from the President of the Republic, dated Feb. 28, authorizes the publication of the profession of faith voted by the Synods of the Reformed Church on the 20th June, 1872. This decree is a matter of great importance. From this moment orthodox Protestantism takes the head of all the other sects in France and Algeria, and no sects will be recognized, allowed to install Pastors, and consequently draw upon the budget for the support of public worship which do not subscribe to the following *Credo*:

"The Reformed Church declares, by the organ of its representatives, that it remains faithful to the principles of faith and of liberty upon which it was founded. With its fathers and martyrs in the confession of La Rochelle, with all the faith of its reformers in the Divine symbols, it proclaims:

The sovereign authority of the Holy Scriptures in matters of faith.

Salvation by faith in Jesus Christ, only Son of God, who died for our offenses, and was resuscitated for one redemption.

It preserves, therefore, and maintains, at the foundation of its teaching, (*à la base de son enseignement,*) of its worship, of its discipline, the great facts of Christianity represented by the sacraments, celebrated in its religious solemnities, and expressed in its liturgies, notably in the confession of sins, in the symbol of the Apostles, and in the liturgy of Saint Cène."

I believe that this is a fair literal translation. *L'idée y est*, and any minister can make up the deficiencies of form. It must be remembered by many that this *credo* was voted by a very feeble majority, a great number of the Protestant consistories represented in the synod having only vague ideas upon the divinity of Christ, and having declared themselves by no means fixed about the matter. At one moment it was a toss up between the two parties as to whether the Scriptures should be pronounced of divine origin and Christ the Son of God. M. Guizot, seeing that a majority were favorable to a negative view, brought his influence to bear upon the synod. He urged the necessity of a revealed religion of the supernatural in the interests of civilization, and, and after his expose of reasons, the synod voted that the Scriptures were of divine origin by a majority of four votes, if I remember rightly. At any rate, the number was very small, and the vote entirely due to the influence of M. Guizot.

THE MICHELET SCANDAL.

In speaking of the Michelet scandal in one of my recent letters, I gave the statements of M. Dumesnil, the son-in-law, and the tutor of the minor heirs. But there appears to be two sides to the story, and Mme. Michelet tells a very sad story. I am very much afraid, however, that she will not gain much by rushing into print in the way she is now doing, for under almost any circumstances it is a great deal better to have the dirty linen of a family washed at home. M. Dumesnil has been a little too hard upon his mother-in-law, and she takes him to task in the following style, in a letter written to the editor of the *Rappel*:

PARIS, March 7, 1874.

SIR: It costs me a great deal to again break the silence of so great a grief. But I am constrained to do so by the bad course of proceeding of a man who abuses too much his title of guardian to a minor now nearly twenty, and arrived at the legal age of emancipation. The things which have taken place, the odious insinuations touching questions of interest which he has had spread about by one of his agents, the brutality with which he took possession of the body of my husband, were not the acts of a guardian who thinks that he is doing his duty, but of an enemy seeking revenge. And for what? Is it for the benefits which I have never ceased to bestow upon our grandchildren, whose defense he takes so uselessly? If our granddaughters, who have not written to me since the death of their ancestor, had come to me, I would have thrown both arms around them; I would have joined them to my religion—the last wishes of their grandfather. These wishes are not, I repeat, to remain yonder, two hundred leagues away, exiled forever from his cradle, from his widow, from all those whom he loved. But they preferred not to hear me, and to provoke an intemperate voice from the municipal authorities. Before acting, they, with a strange forgetfulness, failed to notify me or to demand my keys. I had to bow before their orders. It was thought preferable to send the Commissaire de Police, and to break open three doors before arriving at the coffin. In horrible weather, in the beating rain, he whom I had shrouded with my own hands with so much care, whom I would have wished to keep warm even in death, was carried away, lowered into a grave full of water, interred in mud. And this mud they hastened to purchase to show that they wished to take it from me forever. Receive, Sir, the expression of my gratitude for the words you have uttered, which were the truth itself. A. MICHELET.

P. S.—I ought to record further that during these sad debates, the former son-in-law of M. Michelet did not always show himself such a slave to the letter of the will as he appears to-day. He wanted, indeed, to take the body to Paris. And it was because the widow would not give up her rights upon the coffin, that he determined to have the body buried at Hyères.

The clause in the will refers to Michelet's request to be buried at Hyères without parade. He wanted a simple funeral, and ordered that the money a grander one would have cost should be given to the poor. I do not know just where the truth lies in this sad and scandalous quarrel over a corpse, but if the above is a fair sample of the lady's character, I should say that she resembles in a way the typical mother-in-law. One thing is certain, even though we take her story that she was the best wife and mother-in-law in the world, and that is the fact that Michelet was once happy in his family, and has not been so since his second marriage. But he sided with his wife against the rest of his family, and in a short time he and his wife were isolated from all the rest. First his eldest son was driven from the paternal roof. The young fellow lived in great misery for a long time, but finally got a place in the railway office at Strasburg. He had just enough to keep him alive and no more. One day he fell ill, and his place was given to another. When living on charity he wrote home for aid, but received no reply. This killed him. The next letter was from the doctor, and Michelet went to Strasburg to find his son a corpse. Then his son-in-law left his home; his daughter died on bad terms with him on account of the second wife, and as M. Dumesnil was not willing to have his children raised by Mme. Michelet, an open warfare was begun, and is still going on, over the dead body of Michelet. Yet what charming little tributes he used to pay his wife, and how elegantly he wrote of his domestic felicity! That was all gammon, or some of it was, for of late years M. Michelet was not happy in his family relations, if perfectly happy in his treasure of a second wife. It is sad to speak of such things, but Mme. Michelet would bring her troubles before the public.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 30—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen over the lake region. The highest pressure is in the lower Mississippi Valley. North-westerly and south-westerly winds, slightly higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather prevail over the North-west and lakes, and thence to the Missouri and Ohio Valleys, north-easterly and north-westerly winds; low temperature and cloudy weather in the Southern States; westerly and south-westerly winds and low temperature in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers have fallen at Leavenworth, Nashville, and Cincinnati, and the Ohio has risen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, south-westerly winds, and generally clear or partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, southerly winds, falling barometer, slowly rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the lakes and the Ohio Valley, south-westerly winds, slightly lower pressure and higher temperature, with increasing cloudiness and occasional snow or rain.

For the North-west and Lower Missouri Valley, north-westerly and south-westerly winds, higher temperature, cloudy weather, and occasional snow and rain.

The rivers will probably fall at Cincinnati, Louisville, and Nashville.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake ports on April 1.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

BOSTON, March 29.—The Democratic State Committee propose to give a dinner at the United States Hotel to-morrow, to the Democrats in the Legislature who have stood solidly together thus far during the struggle for Senator.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 29.—Judge Hugh L. Bond, Gov. Smith, of Vermont, Gen. Cavendar, and Dr. Walcott, arrived here on a visit to the Southern branch of the National Military Asylum to-day. They express themselves highly pleased with the administration of Col. Woodfin. They leave to-morrow for Washington, via Norfolk and Richmond.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT SUSQUEHANNA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SUSQUEHANNA, March 29.—The excitement in this lively and largely populated town regarding the strike of the machinists employed by the Erie Company, has visibly increased since last night. This morning a detachment of troops, under command of Gen. E. S. Osborne and Col. D. C. Swank, of the Fourth Division, State Militia, arrived here. The Wyoming Artillerists, with four Napoleon field pieces, accompanied them. Pickets were at once posted about the town, and the depot and hotel property taken possession of. Persons wishing to move about in the neighborhood of either of the above buildings are required to have passes signed by the Commandants, countersigned by P. P. Wright, Master of Transportation. The effect of the advent of the troops has been to rouse much indignation among the citizens, who fear that some of the soldiers who are known to be rough characters, will do damage to property. A petition protesting against the presence of military forces in the town has been sent to the Governor.

This afternoon a meeting of the malcontents was held. The assemblage was very orderly and quiet, but on the face of every man was depicted determination. The officers of the Executive Committee, who are intelligent and resolute men, read the propositions of Vice President James C. Clark. At the conclusion of the reading, a vote was taken and it was resolved by the men to vote on the proposition to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. At the solicitation of the committee it was agreed to allow the passenger trains to pass through. Shortly afterward a large train, containing some 500 German emigrants, came in from Deposit, and they are now on their way West. More troops have just reached here, and it is expected that more will be in before morning. The tread of soldiery, the rattle of muskets, and the roll of drums can at this hour be heard in all directions. The strikers assert that the militia have been brought here through misrepresentations upon the part of the Erie officials. It is apparent that the end is not yet.

THE STRIKERS IN SECRET SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Penn., March 29.—The Executive Committee of the strikers are holding a secret session to-night. Nothing can be learned of their proceedings. A number of leading Erie officials are here, and it is expected that something definite will be done to-morrow. The malcontents do not evince the least disposition to come to the terms of the company. The developments regarding this disastrous complication are awaited with interest by the people residing along the line of the Erie Road. The Commissary of the Fourth Division has sent to Binghamton for 500 barrels of bread, and other arrangements are being perfected to quarter the troops here for some days.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., March 29—11 A. M.—Five hundred men, under Gen. Osborne, will arrive here in twenty minutes. Affairs are quiet, but the strikers are cool, retaining complete control of affairs. Vice President Clark, of the Erie Company, arrived here at 3 o'clock A. M. The troops coming from Scranton are said to be poorly armed.

11:35 A. M.—Five hundred soldiers, with a section of light battery, have just arrived. More are en route.

1:45 P. M.—Vice President Clark has had a conference with a committee of strikers, and will submit a proposition to them for their acceptance. This is done to avoid a collision with the troops. The committee will bring the men together to act on it. One thing seems definitely settled. All will be discharged and about half re-employed. The Vice President has concluded to run passenger trains only to-day, awaiting the acceptance or rejection of the company's propositions at their meeting to-morrow morning. Passenger trains will be moved at once.

3:30 P. M.—The following propositions have been submitted to the strikers, and an immediate meeting is called to decide on them. First—All trains to run without further interference from the men, as soon as they can be made. Second—The pay-master to pay off all the men for February and March, beginning to-morrow. Third—All men when paid off to be considered out of the company's employ. Fourth—The company will employ all such men as they think are for their interest. Fifth—The men pledge themselves not to interfere with the cars, trains, shops or other property in any respect. Sixth—If no interference or intimidation is hereafter attempted with the employes or property of the company, and all parts of the machinery are at once replaced, the company will seek to make no arrests for anything done during the strike.

4 P. M.—The strikers have refused to consider the propositions of the company until to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. At a meeting just held they have decided to allow passenger travel to be resumed at once, but refuse to allow freight to be moved. It is expected that troops will at once take possession of all the property by force.

7:30 P. M.—Another detachment of seventy-five soldiers has just arrived here.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. HARTRANFT AND THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 29.—The following telegraphic correspondence relative to the disturbances at the Susquehanna Depot, has passed between Gov. Hartranft and other parties:

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 27.

Gov. Hartranft, Commander in Chief:

A mob of 1,000 men have seized the railroad trains, stopped the mails, and are causing terror. The Sheriff can raise no sufficient force.

(Signed,) W. H. JESSUP,
Major General Tenth Div. N. G. of Penn.

[Received 11:50 A. M.]

HARRISBURG, March 27.

Major Gen. W. H. Jessup, Susquehanna Depot:

Your dispatch received. Has the Sheriff exhausted his power to quell the mob? If so, have the Sheriff call on the Governor for assistance.

(Signed,) J. F. HARTRANFT.

[Sent 12:30 P. M.]

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 27.

Gov. Hartranft:

The mob are quiet at present, but have possession of all trains and shops. The Sheriff will try and gather force, and, if unable to take possession and disperse them, will telegraph in morning.

(Signed,) W. H. JESSUP.

[Received 4:30 P. M.]

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 28.

Governor J. F. Hartranft:

The strikers have just consented to let passenger trains run, and also to receive their pay on Monday. I hope the crisis is past. I will keep you advised.

(Signed,) W. H. JESSUP.

[Received 5 P. M.]

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 28.

Governor J. F. Hartranft:

Please send me 1,500 troops fully armed and equipped, and plenty of ammunition. I have exhausted my power. Send at once. All trains are again stopped. Answer. (Signed,) M. B. HELME,
Sheriff Susquehanna County.

[Received 8:30 P. M.]

HARRISBURG, Penn, March 28—9 P. M.

Gen. E. S. Osborne, Wilkesbarre, Penn.:

Take your entire division to the Susquehanna Depot with the utmost dispatch, and you are hereby authorized to make requisition for transportation, subsistence, and quarters. You will be in supreme command. Other troops will be ordered forward. Use every effort to restore order without bloodshed. How many men will your command contain?

(Signed,) J. F. HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, March 28.

M. B. Helme, Sheriff, Susquehanna Depot:

Gen. Osborne has been ordered to move his division without delay.

(Signed,) J. F. HARTRANFT.

[Sent 9:20 P. M.]

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 28.

To Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

The men of the Erie shops here are on a strike for their pay. The Sheriff of this county threatens to call out the Militia if they do not allow the passenger trains to pass here. Can he obtain them while the men are quiet and orderly, and the mails allowed to run?

(Signed,) W. H. TELFORD.

[Received at 9:30 P. M.]

HARRISBURG, March 28.

W. H. Telford, Susquehanna Depot:

If you will reflect a moment you will recognize the utter impossibility of my allowing any illegal interference with persons or property. I have no option but to supply the Sheriff with force ample to maintain the law and preserve the public peace. If the necessity of resorting to it can be avoided, I am sure the men themselves will appreciate the wisdom of their moderation the moment their blood has cooled. They cannot obtain their rights by violence, and their persistence in it can only result in putting them in a hopelessly false position. If you can satisfy the Sheriff that the men will voluntarily respect the law of their country, I will countermand my orders for the movement of troops.

(Signed,) J. F. HARTRANFT.

[Sent 11 P. M.]

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 28.

Gen. E. S. Osborne, Wilkesbarre, Penn.:

The Sheriff of Susquehanna County assures me that a riot exists at the Susquehanna Depot, and that the mob has taken forcible possession of the railroad at that place, and assumes to dictate what trains shall and what trains shall not pass, and that he is unable to prevent these violations of the law. It therefore becomes my duty to call upon the Militia to suppress this disturbance, and you are ordered there for that purpose. Confer with the Sheriff as the peace officer of the county, but take all proper responsibility to discharge your duty under the law. That duty is to suppress the riot, disperse the rioters, and afford security and protection to the owners of the property in its lawful use.

(Signed,) J. F. HARTRANFT.

[Sent 11 P. M.]

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 28.

Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

This is to certify that the peace of this community is not disturbed, and the Sheriff has been assured by the strikers that if any arrests are to be made, they will assist him if called upon. Please answer.

(Signed.) Col. W. H. TELFORD.
STANLEY MITCHELL, V. P.
A. M. FALKENBURG, Assist. P. M.
C. GVIDER, J. P.
Dr. LESLIE.

[Received 9:10 A. M., 29th.]

HARRISBURG, March 29.

W. H. Telford, Susquehanna Depot:

Your telegram is not explicit. Is there no illegal interference with persons or property? And is the public travel wholly unmolested? If so, why does not the Sheriff inform me of that fact? I want to know the exact truth of the situation.

(Signed,) J. F. HARTRANFT.

[Sent 10 A. M.]

HARRISBURG, March 29.

To Sheriff Helme, Susquehanna Depot:

Five of your leading citizens assure me the trouble is all over and that the strikers have assured you that if any arrests are to be made they will assist you, if called upon.

Is this so? and have they abandoned the use of force in violation of law?

Give me the exact truth of the situation.

(Signed,) J. F. HARTRANFT.

[Sent 10 A. M.]

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 29.

To Gov. Hartranft:

This place is very much excited. I think it would be prudent to send the First Regiment forward.

(Signed,) E. S. OSBORNE.

[Received 3:40 P. M.]

HARRISBURG, March 29.

Gen. E. S. Osborne, Susquehanna Depot, Penn.:

Have ordered the First Regiment forward. They will report to you.

(Signed,) J. F. HARTRANFT.

[Sent 4:15 P. M.]

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, March 29.

To J. F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned citizens of Susquehanna Depot do most respectfully but earnestly protest against the introduction of armed troops into our borough at this time, to be used in supporting the interests of a corporation against our own citizens who ask nothing but their hard-earned wages due to them from said corporation. We do not believe there is any such emergency as calls for such extreme measures. No peace officer of our borough has yet been called upon to interfere, nor has any attempt of yourself or any officer to make an arrest been resisted. We also protest against the employment of troops under command of the paid counsel of the corporation in whose interest they are to be used. We ask in the name of humanity that the order issued for such measures be countermanded, as otherwise we have reason to fear great destruction of life and property.

Signed by a majority of the leading citizens of this borough.

Reply immediately.

(Signed,) W. J. FALKENBURG, Burgess.

[Received at 4 P. M.]

HARRISBURG, March 29.

W. J. Falkenburg, Burgess, Susquehanna Depot:

As an individual, I may sympathize with your people in their misfortune in not receiving prompt payment of their dues, but, as the Chief Executive of this State, I cannot allow creditors, however meritorious their claims may be, to forcibly seize property of their debtors, and hold without due process of law. Much less can I allow them to take and hold illegal possession of a great highway, and punish the innocent public, either as passengers or transporters, for the default of a corporation with which they have no concern. Whenever the laws of this Commonwealth shall provide that the employes of a railroad may suspend all traffic upon it until their wages are paid, I will acquiesce, but I cannot do so while the law refuses to contemplate any such remedy. My duty is not to make the laws, or to criticise them, but to execute them, and that duty I must discharge without fear or favor. Gen. Osborne is the officer in command. I have implicit confidence in his impartiality, firmness, and discretion. I have ordered him to confer with the Sheriff of your county, who is its proper peace officer. If the laws are not set at defiance, the Sheriff will so inform Gen. Osborne. If they are set at defiance, Gen. Osborne has been ordered to enforce obedience to them. If unfortunate consequences follow, the responsibility must rest with those who endeavor to redress their wrongs by violence in contempt of the laws of their country and of the officers whose sworn duty it is to take care that they be faithfully executed. (Signed,) J. F. HARTRANFT.

[Sent 6 P. M.]

THE ORDER FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—At midnight on Saturday Col. R. Dale Benson, commanding the First Regiment, received a dispatch from Gov. Hartranft, telling him to have his command in readiness to move to Susquehanna Depot not later than to-day at noon. In compliance with the dispatch, the Colonel at once issued orders for the regiment to assemble at the armory at 10 this morning, in marching order. They began to assemble early in the morning, but remained at the armory until 5 o'clock P. M. before receiving orders to move.

Gen. Prevost also received a dispatch to-day ordering this regiment to leave as soon as possible, and report to Gen. E. S. Osborn. A train of cars was at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, but the Governor, by telegraph, requested Gen. Prevost to go by way of the North Pennsylvania and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads, as by the other route it would necessitate a change of cars and oblige the troops to pass through another State. The General at once repaired to the North Pennsylvania Depot, and in the evening the regiment, numbering 350 men, left for the scene of the disturbance.

This afternoon the Second Regiment was ordered by Gen. Barkson to hold themselves in readiness to move. They are at the armory to-night, and also the State Fencibles, Capt. Ryan, are ready to move at a moment's notice.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF MILITIA UNDER ARMS—TROOPS TO BE SENT OFF.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Pursuant to orders from Gov. Hartranft, the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia has been under arms all day waiting developments at Susquehanna Depot. Three hundred and fifty men will leave for that place at 8 o'clock to-night.

REINFORCEMENTS DISPATCHED.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The First City Troop of Cavalry has been ordered to-night to the scene of trouble. The State Fencibles and the Second Regiment are now under arms awaiting orders.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LAST HOURS OF THE GREAT EXPLORER.

PARTICULARS OF HIS ILLNESS AND DEATH—AN EFFORT TO RETURN TO ENGLAND—HIS DIARY KEPT UP TO APRIL 27, 1873.

LONDON, March 29.—The steamer Malwa arrived off Suez at 11 o'clock Saturday night. Arthur Laing and Jacob Wainwright were on board in charge of the remains of Dr. Livingstone.

THE FATAL ILLNESS AND DEATH.

The following account is given of Dr. Livingstone's fatal illness and death: He had been ill, of chronic dysentery, for several months. He was well supplied with stores and medicines, but he had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. At first he was able to ride on a donkey, but soon had to be carried. Arriving at Muilala, beyond Lake Bemba, in the Bisa country, he said, "Build me a hut to die in." A hut was built by his followers. The 1st of May he was confined to bed, and afterward suffered greatly, groaning night and day. The third day he said he was very cold, and requested that more grass be put over the hut. His followers could not speak or go near him. Kitumbo, the Chief of Bisa, sent flour and beans, and behaved well toward the party. The fourth day Dr. Livingstone was insensible, and died about midnight. Makachoon, a servant, was present.

THE LAST ENTRY IN HIS DIARY.

Dr. Livingstone made his last entry in his diary April 27. He spoke much and sadly of his home and family. When he was first seized by the fatal attack, he told his followers he intended to exchange everything for ivory to give them, and then push on to Ujiji and Zanzibar, and try to reach England.

PRESERVATION OF HIS REMAINS.

The day on which he died his followers consulted what to do. The Nassick boys determined to preserve the remains. They were afraid to inform the Chief of the death of the Doctor. The Secretary had the body removed to another hut, and built a high fence around it to insure privacy. He then removed the internal organs, placed them in a tin box, and buried them inside the fence under a large tree. Jacob Wainwright cut an inscription on the tree, thus: "Doctor Livingstone died May 4, 1873," and superscribed it with the name of the head man, Susa. The body was preserved in salt, and dried in the sun twelve days.

TOKENS OF RESPECT FROM A NATIVE CHIEF.

Chief Kitumbo, on being informed of Dr. Livingstone's death, had drums beat and guns fired as a token of respect, and allowed the followers to remove the body, which they placed in a coffin of bark.

THE RETURN JOURNEY.

They then commenced the journey to Unyamyembe, which occupied about six months, sending in advance a party with information of all that had occurred, addressed to Dr. Livingstone's son. The advance party were met by Mr. Cameron, who sent back bales of cloth and powder. The body arrived at Unyanyembe ten days after the advance party, and rested there two weeks. Messrs. Cameron, Murphy, and Dillon also arrived together there, the latter very ill, his sight gone, and mind affected. He afterward committed suicide at Kasakera, and was buried there.

HIS PAPERS AND INSTRUMENTS.

At Unyamyembe Dr. Livingstone's remains were placed in another bark case, a smaller one, done up to represent a bale of goods, so as to deceive the natives, who objected to the passage of the corpse, and thus carried to Zanzibar. Dr. Livingstone's clothing, papers, and instruments accompanied the body. When sick in bed, Dr. Livingstone prayed much at Muilala, and said, "I am going home." Chumah remains at Zanzibar.

GEOGRAPHICAL NEWS.

The only geographical news is as follows: After Stanley's departure, the Doctor left Unyanyembe, rounded the south end of Tanganyika, traveled south of Lake Bemba or Bangueolo, crossed it from the south to the north, then proceeded along the east side, returning north, through marshes, to Muilala.

HIS PAPERS ADDRESSED TO THE BRITISH SECRETARY OF STATE.

All his papers, sealed and addressed to the Secretary of State, are in charge of Arthur Laing, a British merchant of Zanzibar. Messrs. Murphy and Cameron remain behind.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

LONDON, March 30—5 A. M.—The steamer bearing the remains of Dr. Livingstone has arrived at Suez, and left, by the canal, for Southampton.

SPAIN.

LOSSES OF SERRANO'S ARMY BEFORE BILBOA.

LONDON, March 30—6 A. M.—The *Times* correspondent at Marshal Serrano's headquarters telegraphs that the losses in the battle of Friday before Bilboa were enormous. Gen. Primo de Rinera was mortally wounded. When the national troops heard this they refused to give quarter. Gen. Lomas was seriously wounded, and two Colonels were killed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO BE REVIEWED AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

LONDON, March 30—6 A. M.—The Queen will review the troops of the Ashantee expedition at 1 o'clock at Windsor Castle. After the review a dinner will be given the troops at the Castle.

A baronetcy will be conferred on Gen. Wolseley.

The brig Wanderer, from Darien, Ga., reported aground, but it is believed she will get off.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A PRACTICAL COURSE WITH THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. By L. A. LANGUELLIER, LL. D., and H. M. MONSANTO, A. M. New-York and Chicago: IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co.

Book-making is not always a paying occupation. An author is quite sure that he will have to expend much time and labor on his work, but his earnings are somewhat uncertain. If he is not one of those whose name, like Victor Hugo's, makes the most miserable production marketable, he will not find the book trade the easiest way to fortune and fame. However, though not one of those privileged few, he may yet achieve success by supplying at the right moment, to readers or students, the books they need. Whether the above work is one of that class, is doubtful. Its authors assert that it combines the best features of the most approved methods with the results of their own experience. In other words, it is meant to be an improvement on all previous hand-books for students in French; and no doubt in some respects it is so. It conveys, in a lucid style, a larger amount of correct grammatical information than most books of the kind; it displays a high degree of scholarship and professional ability; but it does not differ so much from some of its predecessors as to be likely to displace them by right of unquestionable superiority.

A practical course of French need not be an elaborate didactic treatise, dealing with all the difficulties of French grammar. It should contain whatever is necessary to enable the student to obtain the knowledge of these things from French text-books; it need not embrace more. Modern languages are studied to be spoken, and to convey a knowledge of foreign literature. The sooner for practical purposes that the art of speaking is accomplished, the better, and this end will be soonest attained through a practical course which leaves out all that can be acquired afterward from original sources. The primary aim, then, is to supply the student only with indispensable grammatical precepts, and to prepare for him a vocabulary sufficient to carry on his work, by himself, so far as he may wish to do so.

The authors of the above book have adopted Woodbury's plan, each lesson consisting of a series of examples, a vocabulary, a French exercise, an English exercise, and the grammatical rules required in the exercise. The arrangement of the lessons, with here and there an exception, is much in accordance with the classification used in French grammars, taking the different parts of speech in a certain methodical and regular order. This, theoretically, does very well for French-speaking people. But people who are learning the language might find it preferable to have less method and more direct utility in view. To them it would be an advantage to pass from one class of words commonly needed in ordinary life and conversation, to another equally useful, without regard to a particular division of the various parts of speech. The actual wants of the student are to be first considered; a special grammatical classification is a secondary matter. The best practical course is that which presents a clear idea of the language, and presents it in the shortest and simplest manner possible.

An early and thorough study of the verbs is indispensable, at least in the estimation of most teachers, though not of all. The authors of this book introduce them, however, not till the thirty-fifth lesson. There is no reason why the regular verbs most in use should not be learned and practiced from the beginning, and the student then gradually made familiar with the common irregular verbs and their compounds, by being embodied in exercises and colloquial phrases, and by being frequently reproduced in their different tenses and moods. The necessity for repetition, too, must be a matter of course with every experienced teacher. We should, therefore, look for a frequent recurrence of the same structures, forms, and peculiarities of speech. In fact, the exercises of one lesson should partly be a review of those preceding it. But, although this would seem to be self-evident, it is overlooked in this book, as in almost all others of the kind. Too little is done toward fixing certain things in the mind by a salutary repetition. One or two exercises are not sufficient to impart permanently to the ordinary student the principles peculiar to a foreign language, or to make him familiar with its peculiar forms and manners of speech. It does not take many examples nor much time to acquaint an average student of French with the rules of the formation of the plural, or of the agreement of adjectives with their nouns. There is nothing novel or difficult in this. But there are peculiarities which especially characterize the French language, and which are learned only by frequent use and recurrence.

Some of the lessons are accompanied by questions to which the student is to find the answer. This is an excellent exercise. It is to be regretted that the authors did not think it worth while to continue it through a greater part of the book. By multiplying colloquial phrases, such as are derived from familiar ideas, like that of time, meals, business, character, social and domestic relations, &c., they would have added much to the value of a practical hand-book. In the exercises prepared for translation, there is a remarkable improvement observable. Some parts of the work are treated with special skill and completeness. We would particularize here the twenty-third and twenty-fourth lessons, the lessons relating to the various uses of *avoir* and *être*, to the change of meaning in ordinary verbs when used reflectively, to verbs impersonal or used impersonally, to the pronoun *on*, the exhaustive lessons on the government of verbs, &c. The student will find these valuable. They are as clear and as comprehensive as can be expected. He will also be well pleased and served by the manner in which some distinctions are pointed out with a view to save him from falling into common blunders—as, for example, between could, might, should, and would; between *an* and *année* and the like; between the imperfect and preterite tenses, &c. Good hints and forcible remarks are supported by a selection of well-devised examples.

The book is got up with a completeness which is creditable to the publishers. It has also been very carefully revised. We have noticed but one or two misprints, and these of the most trivial kind. There appears to be no material mistakes; only in two cases the authors have omitted to follow the best authorities. Thus, according to the principle involved, and guided by the definition, we should write les apres-*midi* and not les après-*midis*, and le peu d'efforts que vous avez faits *ont* suffi pour vous faire réussir, not le peu d'efforts que vous avez faits *a* suffi.

The work, as a whole, must be commended. The authors well cover the ground over which they proposed to go, and they have certainly made an addition to the books lately offered to the student of French which will prove useful.

GEN. SCHENCK AT HOME.

Gen. R. C. Schenck reached Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday afternoon, and the *Journal* of that city shows he was cordially received. It says: "A committee of citizens met him at Xenia, and at the depot the Committee of Arrangements met him and escorted him to the Beckel House, where, after dining, he received a large number of his old neighbors and fellow-citizens, who greeted him cordially. The Soldiers' Home Band, which volunteered for the occasion, gave éclat to the welcome home. In the evening, Gen. Schenck repaired to the residence of Admiral Schenck, whose guest he will be during his brief sojourn at home. He goes West next week, and after his return the citizens will greet him at a banquet—which has been deferred until after Lent, in compliance with the desires of many gentlemen who desire to participate in the festivities of the occasion. Gen. Schenck is in fine health, and has the clear, transparent complexion that is characteristic of those who remain long in the English climate."

A DISGRACEFUL OFFICAL ROW IN NEW-JERSEY.

County Physician Buck, of Hudson County, N. J., and Coroner Reinhard quarreled over the dead in their charge yesterday. The bodies of William Day, the fireman, and of Charles Stratford, the brakeman, who were killed by the collision yesterday on the Pennsylvania Railroad, lay at the Morgue, in Jersey avenue, in Jersey City. County Physician Buck had directed Coroner William N. Parslow, of Hoboken, to hold an inquest over the remains. Coroner Parslow did not, however, summon a jury until yesterday morning, and it was 3 o'clock before the jury had viewed the remains. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Coroner Reinhard appeared at the Morgue and demanded the custody of the bodies. Brady, the keeper of the Morgue, refused to surrender them. Reinhard then repaired to the undertaking establishment on the Heights and ordered that a wagon be sent to the Morgue. He also summoned a jury of inquest, and, returning to the Morgue with them, he had the jurors view the bodies. The wagon in which he proposed to remove the bodies had not yet arrived, but came soon afterward. Meanwhile County Physician Buck having been summoned, put in an appearance, and demanded to know by what authority the Coroner was acting in the case. Coroner Reinhard announced his intention to remove the bodies. The County Physician informed him that he proceeded at his peril, when Coroner Reinhard called upon a constable who had accompanied him to arrest whomsoever might interfere with him. Upon the arrival of his wagon, Coroner Reinhard, assisted by one of his hands, placed the corpse in the wagon and drove off. County Physician Buck leaped into his carriage, and, having secured the assistance of a Police officer, started in pursuit of the Coroner. The County Physician and the officer overtook the Coroner's wagon on Newark avenue, near the foot of the hill. The officer, under direction of the County Physician, ordered the driver of the wagon to return the body to the Morgue. He reluctantly complied, and the body was replaced. Dr. Buck afterward called upon Chief Champney for a force to guard the Morgue, and the Chief detailed four officers to do duty there. The affair created intense excitement in the lower part of Jersey City; and for many hours was the one topic of conversation. The law gives the County Physician exclusive control over the bodies of persons who are killed or die suddenly from any cause.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Speaking of the condition of the troops engaged in the Ashantee war, the *British Medical Journal* says:

"A glance at the return serves to show the unusually small proportion of killed to wounded, viz., 8 deaths only out of 269 wounded. The small proportion of dangerous and very severe wounds to slight wounds is equally noticeable, viz., 12 of the former and 9 of the latter to 163 slight wounds. The figures are almost reversed as compared with those of the proportions of the different kinds of casualties in recent European conflicts. The fact is, of course, explained by the nature of the arms and ammunition used by the Ashantees; firstly, their indifferent firelocks; secondly, their use of slugs, projectiles quickly losing their velocity after discharge, easily stopped after penetration, and not capable of breaking the stronger bones of the body; and thirdly, by the absence of artillery. But the small proportion of killed and dangerous wounds to the total number of casualties also points to another fact. There must have been an admirable disposition of the British troops engaged, and they must have been well kept in hand, especially in the two hotly-contested fights at Amoaful and at the River Dah, or there would have been more deaths and dangerous injuries among them from accidental wounds caused by their own powerful Enfield rifles. In battles in the open field there is always a certain number of casualties from men in front being hit by projectiles discharged from the rear or from flanking fire; but in bush-fighting, where the difficulties of ascertaining the relative positions, and of distinguishing between the fire of friends and foes, are often immense. It might well be feared that such mishaps would be greatly more frequent. This danger must have been carefully guarded against in the actions on the advance to Coomassie. Thus, it is satisfactory to see that life has been carefully husbanded. Elaborate precautions were taken to guard against sickness, and these have been singularly successful. The General and officers have done their duty most gallantly; and, in pressing the enemy impetuously, have known how to spare their own men, as well as when to lead them on. We may claim for the medical department and for its chiefs and officers, both here and in the field, that, both in organizing the sanitary details of the expedition and in the performance of their duties in the field, they have admirably succeeded in fulfilling a very onerous, important, and trying task, and deserved well of the country."

JAPANESE HISTORIANS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following: The value of gymnastics as a means of strengthening the body has long been known; and a French Professor of Gymnastics, M. Paz, used to maintain, in the days before the war, that the French army, by reason of its gymnastic training, was "the only valid portion of the population." It is reserved, however, for a Japanese to discover that one particular kind of gymnastics was serviceable as a preservative against sea-sickness. In a Japanese account of European manners and customs of which a translation was lately read by Prof. Severini before a learned society at Florence, the author states that swinging forms a regular part of a European boy's education, "in order that—having to seek his fortune in distant lands—he may not suffer from sea-sickness." The foreigners, "although good men of business and excellent horsemen," neglect, according to the Japanese writer, "that philosophical and literary culture so much esteemed by our own countrymen." Their habits of life, however, are eminently respectable; indeed, "they are as clean in their persons as the Japanese themselves." Finally, jealousy is an unknown passion among them; and "so much affection subsists between man and wife that it is quite a common thing to see a European married couple walking arm-in-arm in public."

THE DECAY OF THE TUILERIES.

The fidelity of the fashionable world to Hyde Park, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is very touching. The five lines of carriages already beginning to form in that region during the afternoon appear annually within its precincts, only evidencing the sublunary necessity for change by choosing for a lustrum at a time one of three drives, the road up to Knightsbridge Barracks, the drive along the Serpentine, or the long stretch between Hyde Park corner and the Marble Arch. The public of Paris are more capricious than this. They have deserted the Tuileries Gardens to such an extent that the proposal now before the Municipal Council of Paris, for cutting a street through the parterres from the Rue Castiglione to the Pont Solferino, raises but a faint outcry. The Tuileries Gardens were never as much appreciated as those of the Palais Royal and those of the Palais de Richelieu, having at most a *succès de politique*. Thus, in the days of the revolution, they formed a sort of annexe to the Convention, and were as ill-adapted for quiet "peacocking" as the vicinity of the Reform Oak when the spouting season commences. During the restoration, indeed, it was considered correct to saunter up and down their stately avenues, rich in royalist associations, but of late years unpolitical pleasure-seekers have gravitated with increasing determination toward the Champs Elysées, and the bi-section of the forsaken Tuileries Gardens will soon be a *fait accompli*.

A SUPERSTITIOUS USAGE.

The London *Echo* says: "The students of folk-lore will bear us out in the assertion that the recovery of drowned bodies was formerly made the occasion of a variety of superstitious practices, ranging from the horrible to the grotesque. Had any enthusiastic collector of such waifs from the ebbing flood of past folly been standing on the bridge of Namur a few days since, he might have witnessed a spectacle, doubtless common enough in the middle ages, but extremely rare in our own. Four individuals, sitting on a trough, drifted down the Sambre between the bridge and the lock. Three of them held boat-hooks, the fourth read aloud some formula out of a book, and a lighted candle, stuck in a washer-woman's tub, floated by the side of the trough. These persons were looking for a drowned man; the reader was evoking the deceased by means of sacred words, while the candle was expected to stop and go out as soon as it stood over the spot where the corpse lay. The party did not, indeed, wholly trust to their mediæval recipe, but supplemented it by sounding the bed of the river with their poles, yet there was, it must be owned, enough in their conduct to suggest to the *Organe de Namur* the indignant query, 'Is it possible that in the year of grace 1874, adult and vaccinated citizens know no better than this?'"

AN INCH AND A HALF OF LAND.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says that on a recent afternoon, a Judge, a Clerk of the court, a Sheriff, a short-hand reporter, three lawyers, a plaintiff, two defendants, and six witnesses, assisted by an audience of outsiders, consumed some hours in the Fifteenth District Court, in that city, in determining who owned a piece of ground an inch and a half wide, and in thirty feet running down to nothing. The land was in the rear of a lot on Tehama street and worth at the utmost not to exceed $5. The suit was an action in ejectment brought by Daniel Russell against Fortman & Marx, the brewers. It appeared that the defendants had a survey made, and more than five years before this suit was brought put their building on the line both parties had agreed to, and that the plaintiff had an inch of the defendant's lot in the front, which more than compensated for the loss in the rear. So the court told the defendants to go in peace, and made the plaintiff pay the costs.

NEW JERSEY'S LEGISLATURE

END OF THE NINETY-EIGHTH SESSION.

AN HONEST BODY—WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED—BILLS PASSED AND THOSE WHICH WERE REJECTED.

The Legislature of New-Jersey, which closed its ninety-eighth session on Friday at noon, has been one of the best that has convened in that State, being peculiarly free from jobbery and schemes. This is due, in a great degree, to the General Railroad law of the last session, which has kept out of legislation many of the great corporations and other matters popularly supposed to have money in them. About 1,000 bills have been acted upon, the major part of which were for private or special public matters, and having little or no general interest. The session has extended eleven weeks, and business was pushed forward quite expeditiously, and the number of laws passed larger than in any previous year, including the constitutional amendments and the revised statutes. The appropriations have been large, but mostly for great and beneficent public enterprises that could not be avoided. The railroad legislation was very meagre, although much time was spent in discussing matters pertaining to the Southern, Central, and other roads. As a whole, the session closes with general satisfaction, and had less of partisanship than usual. The constitutional amendments, as reported by the commission which sat last Summer and Fall, were considered, and the following adopted: Striking out the word white; providing for general laws as far as possible, and prohibiting special or local legislation where general laws will answer; making schools free; to levy taxation by uniform rules; prohibiting laws restricting taxation; prescribing an oath for officers of the Legislature; authorizing the Governor to veto separate items of an appropriation bill; prohibiting the election or appointment of the Governor to any State or United States office during his official term; making the State Prison Keeper an appointee of the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate; extending Sheriffs' official term to three years, bonds to be renewed annually; prohibiting loans by cities, &c., for railroad or other purposes. Additional amendments were adopted, limiting disfranchisement to bribery, and fixing the compensation of Legislative members at $500, with no allowance for stationery or other perquisites. The following were rejected: Concerning taking private property for public purposes; making thirty days' residence in a township or ward to entitle to suffrage; restricting the power of the Legislature; to prevent civil appointments by legislators; concerning trust funds; limiting damages for death or injuries; courts to condemn lands; taxation of property of churches and benevolent institutions; new oath to legislators concerning bribery, &c.; requiring a two-third vote to override a veto; conviction of felony to vacate office; no law to extend or limit any official term, reduce pay, &c.; altering the judiciary; requiring a vote of the people to divide any county; requiring a three-fifths vote to pass bank charters. Several of these were rejected, it being deemed that they could be provided for by legislation or the courts. The amendments will have to be approved by the next Legislature, and then indorsed by the vote of the people, before they become valid. The bill to call an independent constitutional convention failed.

The laws of the State, as revised and codified by a commission of legal gentlemen, were passed, and will become the standard authority for the State, in place of the present digests. The only one objected to was one creating a new system of taxation, which was laid over.

A Compulsory Education bill was passed providing that all children between the ages of eight and thirteen years, shall be compelled to attend school at least twelve weeks in each year, six weeks at least of which shall be consecutive; and for every neglect in the performance of such duty the parent or guardian shall forfeit and pay to the township and city a penalty of $20. Exceptions are made in favor of persons in extreme poverty, or bodily or mentally diseased, and in favor of those who have acquired the branches of learning taught in the school.

The bill to authorize grants of riparian lands by a majority of the State Commission, and without the Attorney General, was passed. The bill to employ 561 State Prison convicts was withdrawn, the contractors having reversed their bargain.

Both the proposed new county bills failed—one to create Newark City, in Essex, into a separate county, and the other to set off Haddon County from Camden. Three new townships were created—Franklin in Essex, Englewood in Ocean, and Holland in Hunterdon—the latter over the Governor's veto. Three of the Governor's vetoes were sustained—one in reference to Keyport and another against the Essex County Jury Commission.

The Legislature was also decidedly anti-local option. An act to provide a local option vote on the liquor traffic by wards and townships was lost, but the Senate passed a general local option act, which failed in the House. Bills were passed to prohibit the sale of liquors within one mile of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, and three miles of Jugtown Tunnel, on the Amboy Railroad, in Amsterdam County. All the special local-option bills were beaten. A bill providing that no violator of the law should be subject to a State penalty, when punished under a city ordinance, and another punishing the sale of liquors to minors, were passed. A bill to take all power to grant licenses away from cities, and lodge the same in the courts, and to require all places where liquor was sold to be closed from 6 P. M. on Saturdays to 6 A. M. on Mondays, was also lost, as was one to prevent adulteration of liquors.

The sum of $100,000 was appropriated to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, to be paid when $5,000,000 is subscribed elsewhere. A bill to appropriate $5,000 for a display of State minerals and other products to be exhibited there, was lost. The bill for a State tax of one and a half mills on a dollar, the same as last year, was passed, while those repealing the law authorizing seven per cent. in five counties, to extend the same to all parts of the State, to equalize taxes, and to prohibit non-imprisonment for non-payment of personal taxes, were severally lost. Among other bills that were passed were, to authorize the sale of the Stevens Battery by the executors, the proceeds to be paid into court to await the suit there pending; to pay an annual pension of $100 to soldiers and sailors of the war and their widows; to protect the fisheries in the Delaware; to appropriate $500,000 to the new Lunatic Asylum at Morristown; $20,000 to purchase additional property adjoining the Trenton Asylum; $25,000 for the Soldiers' Home at Newark; $5,000 for the State Reform School, and $2,000 for a site for an institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind; to appropriate $3,000 for procuring and preserving the early records of the State; to allow married women to devise property by will without the consent of their husbands; to prevent the defacement of natural scenery on the Palisades; to regulate the manufacture, transportation, and sale of nitro-glycerine; to regulate the sale of fertilizers; to authorize the State Agricultural Society to award premiums in behalf of the State; to authorize a State Health Commission; to increase the bonds of the State Treasurer to $300,000.

The general laws concerning insurance, canals, and horse railroads failed, while a general Gas Company bill was passed. Of railroad legislation the principal acts were the inquiry into the failure of the New-Jersey Southern and the Long Branch Railroads and branches, the passage of an act to secure to railroad employes their wages, and to authorize the appointment of a Receiver for delinquent or defaulting railroad companies; to authorize the Central and the Easton and Amboy Companies each to increase their capital stock $10,000,000. A bill to require the Central to pay $500,000 to the State for lands under water at Communipaw before its law should be in force failed, the matter being already before the courts. The bill to repeal the Free Road law from Newark to Jersey City also failed. The Investigating Committees to inquire into the alleged sale of Erie Railway passes, and the bribery and corruption of members in the passage or defeat of certain bills, reported no evidence implicating any one. An investigation into alleged irregularities in bonding townships for certain roads was referred.

Among other bills that failed were: To increase jurisdiction of Justices to $200, and to authorize District Courts in place of local Justices in cities of 15,000 inhabitants and over; to provide for a Board of Public Charities; to require guide-posts to be placed at all cross-roads; to open the State Reform School to clergy of the Catholic Church, with especial authority to celebrate mass, &c.; to make May 30 (Decoration Day) a legal holiday; the Special Free School Law, concerning distribution of the School Fund; the Hudson County Boulevard; the New-Jersey Ship-canal, and the Staten Island bridge; to permit attorneys of other States to practice in New-Jersey; to allow persons to be sent to the Insane Asylum upon the certificate of only one physician instead of two, and of two Freeholders; to charter the Clergyman's Life Assurance Society; to regulate the practice of pharmacy and prevent the sale of drugs and medicines without licenses; to make all State offices salaried; to prohibit throwing mud, ashes, &c., into the rivers; to make County Attorneys' positions salaried, all fees to be paid into the public Treasury; to repeal the act authorizing Sunday railroad trains; concerning lands under water in New-York Bay; making conductors and brakemen railroad police, and to appropriate $5,000 to alter the State-house.

LESSONS IN CANDLES AND LANTERNS.

The Providence *Journal* says that a novel and interesting lecture was given at the Baptist Church, in East Greenwich, R. I., on Thursday evening, by Rev. L. Crudginton, of North Kingstown, the object of the lecturer being to "illustrate by the use of candles and lanterns of different sizes and colors, the various dispensations of religion, and the different classes of religious professors, the light of some shining brightly, of others dimly, of some steadily, of others intermittingly. The lecture was long, embracing many more points, and closed with a sort of tableau, in which all the lights were exhibited as a representation of the Church in its glorified state. Much ingenuity was displayed in working out the plan of the lecture, and it afforded great pleasure and instruction to the hearers."

THE EVILS OF LYNCH LAW.

THE CONFESSION OF THE MAN WHO ASSISTED IN HANGING TWO OTHERS FOR A CRIME OF WHICH HE WAS GUILTY.

The telegraph has already related how a dying man in Colorado recently confessed that he alone was guilty of outraging and murdering a young girl in Ohio two years ago, for which crime two innocent men were lynched by the incensed citizens. The particulars of the case are thus given by the Indianapolis *Journal*: "In June, 1872, a girl named Mary Belle Secor, while on her way through the woods to the house of her sister, in Mercer County, Ohio, near the Indiana State line, on a Saturday morning, was assaulted, outraged, and murdered. The discovery of the crime caused intense excitement in the neighborhood, and suspicion lighting upon two men named McLeod and Kimball, and a younger brother of the latter, the exasperated people, despite their protestations of innocence, wrought summary vengeance upon them by hanging McLeod and the elder Kimball—the boy being spared through the intercession of a brother of the murdered girl—to a tree in the vicinity of the spot where the crime had been committed. The general belief was that the men were guilty, and though the better class of the community deplored the resort to mob law, there were but few who did not believe the fate which had overtaken the men was just. A few days ago a man named Thomas Bradwell Douglass, a former resident of Mercer County, who removed to Colorado for the benefit of his health, which had been undermined by consumption, died at Denver. Half an hour before his death he became greatly agitated, and insisted upon the attendance of a Catholic priest. To the priest who came in answer to his summons, the dying man dictated the following confession:

In this, my dying hour, and in the full hope that by doing so I will secure absolution from my sins, I make free and full confession of a deed that has weighed upon my mind like a death-pall from the day of its commission. I am the guilty wretch who outraged and murdered the girl Secor, near Celina, Ohio, in the Summer of 1872. Heaven alone knows what hellish motive prompted me to do the deed, but at the time my brain was on fire from drink, and I was veritably a madman, past the power to control my actions. The hanging of the two men, McLeod and Kimball, was as vile a murder as was ever perpetrated. I was one of the mob that executed them. I urged them on to it, for I felt it necessary to secure my own safety. I now know and feel that in acting as I did throughout this horrible affair I committed sins of a most grievous character. I hope God will pardon me, and that the publication of this statement will relieve the families of the men, McLeod and Kimball, from the stigma of dishonor resting upon them. I feel that I have but a few more moments to live, and with my last breath I avow the truth of all statements herein related.

His
THOMAS BRADWELL X DOUGLASS.
mark.

To the confession is appended a note signed by the priest, attesting that the confession was written by him at the request of the dying man."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The following extracts are taken from a private letter from an old merchant now in Japan to a friend in San Francisco, which was received by the Great Republic: "You have, of course, read Sezeshima's petition for a Parliament, and the rejoinder it provoked. The Satsuma and Tosa clans are at variance, the Hizen men have risen, and further outbreaks are threatened and feared. What the demands of the insurgents are, no one, at least no foreigner, can exactly tell. Rumors in Yokohama are rife, but nothing even credible is heard. The most extravagant tales fly about the settlement (where they are probably concocted) about fighting in the streets of Yedo, massacre of Iwakura, this time for true, his house having been attacked and reduced to ashes—the Mikado in flight, and a hundred such ridiculous stories. Okubo, Tawaka, and Hotoke Yama sailed to-day for the seat of troubles, hoping to bring about a pacification. Memorials touching the present troubles, and offering remedies for new plans of government, have been sent in, but nothing fitting present contingencies seems to have been hit upon. What the end of this state of things will be it is impossible to conjecture. Sir Harry Parker, British Minister, is at his old tricks, following out his customary policy of grab; the other Ministers follow in his wake. Bingham, United States Minister, has broken off from them and stands alone—unfortunately in one respect, perhaps, in that he cannot learn with accuracy what they are up to."

A LIVELY LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman has recently written the following letter to the agent of a firm who had applied to him for the contract to place lightning-rods upon the fine mansion which, it was rumored, he intended to build upon Orange Mountain, New-Jersey:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1874.

If you find the house I am erecting on Orange Mountain, please put any quantity of lightning-rods, to attract the lightning of heaven to demolish it. I don't care whether the rods be round, square, or twisted. Anything to stop this nonsense. Architects, landscape gardeners, builders, &c., keep writing to me about this house, when, in fact, it is much as I can do to make ends meet here—and finally I expect to content myself with a log home on the prairies of Kansas or Nebraska when Congress turns me out to grass. Tell Mr. Lyon, "who served under me three years," that his experience as a soldier should convince him that Uncle Sam is not so generous to old soldiers as to enable them to have fancy houses on Orange Mountain or elsewhere. I have a house here, but the city taxes me for it about as much as Uncle Sam allows me for rent. How the story got circulated that I was going to build on Orange Mountain passes my understanding, and if you can stop it I will regard it as a feat better than protecting me against lightning.

Yours, &c.,
W. T. SHERMAN.

AFFECTING VIRTUE.

From the Buffalo Post, March 26th.

Some of the members of our State Assembly are getting wrathy at the criticisms of that able, bold, and uncompromising journal, THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. Now we have not, at this distance, any means of judging as to the truth or falsity of the remarks of THE TIMES with reference to the men who compose the Railroad Committee. But we protest against the hot haste with which the Assembly yesterday passed a resolution peremptorily summoning the editors of THE TIMES to appear before the committee. This is an uncalled for attack upon the liberty of the press, and we hope THE TIMES will properly resent it. Let it stand by its rights, and the people will sustain it. The paper to which we are indebted for the exposure, downfall, and conviction of Tweed and his gang of thieves should be sustained in an honest expression of opinion as to the character of the men who constitute a railroad investigating committee. We advise the members not to make themselves ridiculous, but to rescind at once their foolish resolution.

THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Hudson Daily Star.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES continues to watch closely and comment fearlessly upon the actions of the Legislature. Railroad matters seem to particularly attract the attention of its editorial writers, while the third house is not forgotten. Reviewing the work of the Legislature THE TIMES says, the Legislature has determined to act hereafter without reference to the wishes of the lobby. The other day the public were startled by the sudden thrusting of the Beach Pneumatic bill into the Senate from the Railroad Committee in a most questionable shape. The City was, in effect, compelled to invest its money under this bill in a doubtful experiment, which, if successful, would benefit the stockholders of the company far more than the public. It is not now necessary to consider the reasons which induced the committee to make this extraordinary report, for it has been recalled, and the bill recommitted to the committee, and a public hearing granted upon it during next week. It is not possible that it can make its appearance again after a full and public consideration of its merits, and we have therefore doubtless heard the last of it in its original shape.

ANOTHER OF MR. SUMNER'S LETTERS.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that when the Massachusetts Legislature of 1873 refused to rescind the resolutions censuring Mr. Sumner for introducing the battle-flag resolutions, so-called, in the United States Senate, a party of female teachers in the public schools of Boston, indited a sympathizing letter to the Senator, who replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, 20th March, 1873.

Thanks! dear lady, for the kind, good words which you convey for yourself and your associates in teaching. To be commended by such a circle is a source of strength.

I will not believe that Massachusetts, foremost in declaring the equal rights of all, will lose the palm for Christian magnanimity toward the vanquished. All the vengeance that I have ventured to ask is justice without humiliation. Massachusetts is now hesitating in a great duty where her example should begin, but it will not be so always.

Accept my best wishes, and believe me,
Sincerely yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

DISTURBANCES IN MOROCCO.

News from Tangier says the Sultan had made a fazzia upon the Berber tribe of Emtir dwelling between Fez and Mequinez, carrying off a number of camels and cattle, and bringing it is reported 100 head into Mequinez. It is said the Sultan commanded the expedition in person. A disturbance took place near Tangier between a party of mountaineers from Angera and a number of armed peasants of the village of Daymoos, in which one man was killed and another severely wounded. These disturbances, says the London *Echo*, have been frequent since the death of the late Sultan, and there is little hope of order being re-established until his Sheriffian Majesty arrives at Fez and is loyally welcomed by the populace of that city.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 28.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.	119¼	700	Union Pacific	37⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	120¼	300	do....b3.	37⅝
5,000	U. P. 1st M	86	1100	do.	37½
5,000	U. P. In	87½	400	do.	37½
10	Bank N. Am	92	500	do....s4.	37½
50	Am. Dist. Tel	59	1200	do.	37⅜
200	Western Union	80¼	800	do.	37⅜
200	do....b3.	80⅜	100	Rock Island	107⅝
200	do.	80½	100	do.	107½
500	do....s3.	80¼	100	Tol. & Wab....c.	46
300	do.	80¼	400	do.	46
1100	do....b3.	80⅜	200	do.	46⅛
100	do....b3.	80⅜	1100	do.	46
800	do.	80¼	200	Del., L. & W....s3.	111¼
600	do.	80⅜	200	do.	111¼
400	North-western	57	100	do.	111⅛
100	North-west Pr	73¾	500	do.	111⅛
500	Pac. Mail....s3.	48¼	100	do.	111⅛
500	do....b3.	48½	200	Han. & St. Jo....b3.	32½
200	do....b3.	48⅜	100	C. C. & I. C.	31⅝
1000	do.	48½	1700	do....b3.	32
100	do....s3.	48⅜	900	do.	32
100	do....b3.	48½	400	do.	32⅛
200	do.	48½	100	do....b3.	32⅛
200	do.	48⅜	300	do.	32¼
100	do....b3.	48⅜	300	do.	32¼
100	do....s3.	48⅜	700	do.	32⅜
1100	do....b3.	48⅜	200	do....s3.	32⅜
400	do.	48½	1100	do....b3.	32⅛
300	do.	48½	200	do.	32⅛
800	do....b3.	48½	600	do....s3.	32⅜
300	Erie Railway	40⅞	100	do.	32⅛
100	do.	40½	100	do....b3.	32⅛
200	do.	40⅜	100	do.	32⅛
15	Erie Pref	70	200	C. C. & I. C....c.	32⅛
400	Lake Shore	80⅞	600	do.	32⅛
100	do....b3.	81	100	do....s3.	32¼
100	do....s3.	80⅞	300	do....b3.	32⅛
2700	do.	81	400	Ohio and Miss.	31⅝
200	do....s3.	81	100	do.	31⅝
200	do....u. r. c.	81	800	do.	31¾
200	do.	80⅞	100	do.	31⅝
500	St. Paul	45	200	do....b3.	31⅞
1500	N. Y. C. & Hud	101⅛	1500	do.	31⅝
600	do.	101⅛	500	do.	31⅞

MONDAY, March 30—A. M.

A synopsis of Report No. 5, of the series of 1873-74, (Fiscal Year,) from the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, enables us to furnish the following results of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements for the first five months of the current Fiscal Year. The comparisons with the corresponding months of the previous Fiscal Year show:

1. A decrease of Foreign Goods marketed for consumption in the United States of..$88,597,821
1. A decreased outgo of Gold and Silver, after deducting receipts of Foreign Specie, of.......... 26,596,692
1. An increased Export of Domestic Produce, reduced to Gold value, of.......... 34,286,802

EXPORTS UNITED STATES PRODUCE—FIVE MONTHS.

	1873-74.	1872-73.
July	$35,386,310	$28,149,745
August	36,145,850	27,485,850
September	36,962,902	28,997,798
October	48,694,660	42,173,902
November	51,564,227	47,659,852
Total five months	$208,753,949	$174,467,147

GOLD AND SILVER ACCOUNT—FIVE MONTHS.

	1873-74.	1872-73.
American Exports	$24,551,837	$40,172,579
Foreign Re-exports	2,318,461	5,689,285
Together	$26,870,298	$45,861,864
Foreign Imports	19,608,097	12,002,971
Net Outgo	$7,262,201	$33,858,893

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED—FIVE MONTHS.

Direct and from Bond.	1873-74.	1872-73.
July	$49,270,246	$65,577,753
August	57,269,952	78,448,958
September	51,291,988	63,466,768
October	46,505,909	65,416,179
November	30,185,024	44,123,573
Total five months	$235,523,119	$324,033,231
Re-exported	6,913,174	6,825,465
United States consumption	$228,609,945	$317,207,766
Exports (as above)	208,753,949	174,467,147
Trade balance	$19,855,996	$142,740,619
Net outgo, Specie	7,262,201	33,858,893
Balance	$12,593,795	$108,881,726

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, March 28, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Increase in Loans	$311,300
Decrease in Specie	1,256,700
Increase in Greenbacks	400,700
Decrease in Deposits	1,260,200
Increase in Circulation	9,100

	March 29, '73.	March 21, '74.	March 28, '74.
National Capital	$71,285,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,729,200	17,254,000	17,254,000
Total	$88,014,200	$86,489,000	$86,489,000
Loans	274,348,700	285,866,200	286,177,500
Gold Notes	16,179,100	26,696,000	25,439,300
Greenbacks	38,729,890	60,184,400	60,585,100
Deposits	193,508,700	240,991,100	239,730,900
Circulation	27,635,700	26,717,300	26,726,400

The changes in the Bank return from the previous week are quite inconsiderable. The difference in the Gold Notes Average is accounted for by the receipts of the Sub-Treasury for Customs and the payments out of the Treasury Office for Gold Interest and the redemption of the Principal of the (5-20s) Public Debt.

The market for Money left off on the same cheap terms as reported for several previous weeks. Loans to Brokers, which are made returnable on demand, are 4@5 ₱ cent. per annum, and Discounts (prime names) are 6@7 ₱ cent.

The events in Congress, restoring the Greenbacks Circulation to $400,000,000, were availed of in the Gold Room to advance the sales of Gold to 113¼ ₱ cent., or 1½ ₱ cent. above the closing price of Saturday week. There was a subsequent reaction to 112⅞@113 ₱ cent. The speculation in the Room is not encouraged either by the course of Foreign Exchange, which is no higher, and is still below the points at which it would pay the Brokers to ship Gold, or by the condition of our Foreign Trade balances. The last, it will be noticed in the foregoing tables, are so much more favorable than last year as to make it reasonably certain that the Spring exports of Gold Coin will be postponed until quite late in the season. Nor is it likely that the amounts will be considerable during the Summer months. The theory—a speculative one at best, and resting on no real foundation as the business of the country now goes—that Gold must necessarily go up, because Congress has restored the $400,000,000 Greenbacks authorized by law and affirmed by the Supreme Court, will work no disturbing mischief to the public credit, and not much profit, we apprehend, to the "operators for a rise."

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $12,431,936, as compared with $13,884,598 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $5,413,034, as against $5,260,047 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $843,810 as against $748,012 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,466,200, comparing with $2,970,295, same week last March.

The Import Entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of February, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,023,169	January	$30,211,665
August	32,632,909	February	34,616,354
September	29,772,735	March 7	8,643,543
October	27,275,214	March 14	9,905,096
November	20,784,951	March 21	7,517,103
December	20,214,570	March 28	12,431,936
Total			$265,030,145
To same date 1873			311,187,548
Decrease since July 1			$46,157,373

The export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,053	January	$23,455,638
August	24,343,509	February	20,725,611
September	25,799,042	March 4	3,934,686
October	31,246,858	March 11	5,338,161
November	28,495,882	March 18	4,751,438
December	25,250,750	March 25	5,413,034
Total since July 1			$224,375,092
To same date 1873			191,567,908
Increase since July 1			$32,808,184
Gold March 28, 1874			113 ₱ cent.
Gold March 29, 1873			116⅞ ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,643	January	$2,660,508
August	2,198,549	February	2,380,802
September	1,502,625	March 7	343,111
October	2,107,447	March 14	435,452
November	2,545,842	March 21	680,332
December	2,447,271	March 28	843,810
Total since July 1			$28,784,452
Total same date 1873			49,528,173
Decrease since July 1			$20,743,721

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office, since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,238,394
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,495
January	10,195,296	January	9,752,291
February	10,389,568	February	3,461,058
March 7	2,438,400	March 7	2,064,000
March 14	2,671,400	March 14	504,700
March 21	2,574,744	March 21	423,400
March 28	2,466,200	March 28	207,900
Total, 1874	$86,586,400	Total, 1874	$49,167,389
Total, 1873	103,566,580	Total, 1873	61,120,440

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		March 29, '73.
American Gold	111⅞@113¼@113	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	120¼@120½	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '66, January	119⅜@120¼	118¼
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	114¾@115¼	115⅜
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	95@94½	103½
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	84@86	87
New-York Central	100½@102½@101½	102
Rock Island	105½@108@107½	115⅝
St. Paul Common	42¼@45⅞	59¾
St. Paul Preferred	64@65½	76
Toledo and Wabash	45½@47@46	72¾
Union Pacific	33¾@37½	35
Erie	42½@40¼	65⅞
Western Telegraph	77⅞@82¼@80⅞	86⅛
Pacific Mail	44@48½	57¼
Lake Shore	77⅝@82@81	93⅞
North-western Common	54¼@57⅛	....
Harlem	129@132@130½	137⅞
North-western Preferred	72½@73½	....
Delaware and Lackawanna	108½@111¼	101
Central New-Jersey	105½@107¼	103¼

The fortunate action of both Houses of Congress, settling the Greenbacks Circulation, caused an improved feeling in the Wall Street markets and in general trade. There was quite a buoyant speculation on the Share list and a better demand for the Railroad Bonds. The highest figures were made on Thursday and Friday, but the activity continued through Saturday, although prices left off something lower.

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Donohue, J.—87, In the matter, &c., Baltic Fire Insurance Company; 89, Tillinghast, &c., vs. Tillinghast, Jr., &c.; 115, In the matter, &c., Coleman; 117, In the matter, &c., Downing; 119, In the matter, &c., Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company; 145, Elias vs. Elias; 156, In the matter, &c., Miller; 158, Lieberg, Executor, vs. Piner; 173, In the matter, &c., Herman, &c.; 175, Long, &c., vs. O'Connell, &c.; 217, —— vs. ——; 226, —— vs. ——; 241, —— vs. ——; 254, —— vs. ——; 260, —— vs. ——; 262, —— vs. ——; 264, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned till Saturday, April 4.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned till Monday, May 4.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Will meet on Monday, April 6, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned until first Monday in April.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Joachimsen, Spaulding, and McAdam, JJ.—1, Johnston et al. vs. Squier; 2, Hughson vs. Fuller; 3, Arkell et al. vs. Nelson; 4, Hull vs. Stevenson; 5, Wood vs. Salter; 6, Atwood vs. Butler et al.; 7, Tojetti vs. Bamburger; 8, Warburton vs. Carpenter; 9, Bennett vs. Kidder; 10, Badoureau vs. Sutton; 11, Bronson vs. Campbell; 12, Givernaud vs. Hutton et al.; 13, Jessup et al vs. Brooks et al.; 14, Dohm vs. Helborn; 15, Stanley vs. Chamberlain; 16, German Society of New-York vs. Weber; 17, Cohen, vs. Brennan; 18, Blauvelt vs. Palmer; 19, Kelly vs. Willis; 20, Saneliez vs. Casey; 21, Maconkey vs. Atkinson; 22, Polhamus vs. Bogert; 23, Wilson vs. Deen; 24, Bathgate vs. Trauf; 25, Tambrink vs. Bachran; 26, Fiune vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 27, Hoffman vs. Gallaher; 28, Wood vs. Salter; 29, Hassey vs. Wildprett; 30, Stewart vs. Martin. Non-enumerated motions—Barrington vs. Mott, Reed vs. Roessler, Goodkind vs. Binning, Roessler vs. Yeiger, Kursted et al. vs. Manufacturing and Builders' Bank, Atkinson vs. Maconkey, Starin et al. vs. Dunkell, Schumann vs. Dunkell, Mackenzie vs. Dunkell, Starin vs. Dunkell, Polhamus vs. Bogert, Strauss et al. vs. Blant, Conover vs. Hildebrand.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Mary Williams, burglary, grand larceny, and receiving stolen goods; Henry Howard, burglary, grand larceny, and receiving stolen goods; John Dakey, (three cases,) felonious assault and battery; Owen Trainor, felonious assault and battery; Herman Liedendorff, felonious assault and battery; Michael Ruppert, felonious assault and battery; Stefano August, felonious assault and battery; Wolf Van Schierbrand, Frederick M. Leey, felonious assault and battery; William H. Somerville, forgery; Julius E. Lzecheney, perjury; Thomas Walker, grand larceny; Frederick W. Adams, embezzlement and grand larceny; Edward Kane, grand larceny; Edward Lernord, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Young, grand larceny; Frank Tuertsch, grand larceny; William Lambert, grand larceny; Thomas Hines, petit larceny; Edward Smith, assault and battery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—Pietre Stephani, Sergente Paoli, homicide.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92; for the account, 92@92½. United States 5-20 Bonds of the issue of 1867, 109⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 35¾@36; do. Preferred, 62.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 35¾.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92.

FRANKFORT, March 20.—United States 5-20 bonds, 98⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, shipped February, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped April and May, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8 3-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,500 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8⅛d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 8 5-16d.

LONDON, March 28.—Sugar, 23s. 9d.@24s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 28.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, March 28.—Sugar—Demand active; prices advanced; stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 240,000 bxs. and 23,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 67,000 bxs. and 14,000 hhds.; exports during the week, 26,500 bxs. and 12,500 hhds., of which 12,000 bxs. and 11,000 hhds. were for the United States: Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 16½@18 reals ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, 21½@26 reals. Molasses Sugar, 13@14 reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 14@14½ reals; fair to good Refining, 15¾@16½ reals; Grocery grades, 19½@20 reals. Molasses nominal. Bacon firm at $26@$26 50 ₱ cwt. Butter firm; superior American, $78@$80 ₱ quintal. Flour dull at $24@$27 ₱ bbl. Hams—American sugar-cured in fair demand. Lard quiet; in kegs, $26; in tcs., $28@$29 ₱ quintal. Potatoes weak at $9 ₱ bbl. Tallow in fair demand at $21 75@$22 ₱ quintal. Wax—Yellow firm at $15 50@$16 ₱ arroba; White easier at $29@$32 ₱ arroba. Honey nominal. Onions nominal. Coal Oil quiet. Empty hogsheads, $7 50. Lumber nominal. Box shooks nominal. Sugar hogshead shooks quiet at 41@44 reals. Molasses hogshead shooks quiet at 32@35¾ reals. Naval stores in fair demand; Turpentine, 18c. ₱ lb.; Tar, $20@$22 ₱ bbl.; Rosin, $8@$10 ₱ bbl. Hoops—Long-shaved, $90@$100 ₱ thousand. Freights quiet. Loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ bx. of Sugar, $1 25@$1 37½; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $4 75@$5; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $3 50@$3 75. Loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $5 25@$5 50; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $3 75@$4. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 110@112 premium; on London, 160@162 premium; on Paris, 134@136 premium. Spanish gold, 240@242.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, March 28.—The Wool market remains unchanged, and prices are quite as firm for Fine Fleeces, Combing, and Delaines selections and desirable lots of Pulled; but for anything that is not up in condition, or not wanted particularly by manufacturers, the market is dull, and sales have to be made at low figures. The number of buyers in the market during the past week has been quite large, and considerable lots of Fall and Spring California have been sold, but mostly at some concession from current rates of a few weeks ago, and at lower rates than the same Wool could have been sold for if placed earlier upon the market. Fall California is particularly neglected, and very little now on the market will bring over 24c.@25c. ₱ lb., and considerable of the stock will have to be sold at low figures. The shrinkage in price of Pulled Wool has led to more inquiry, and the sales of the week have been 279,000 lbs. Prices are off full 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. from the current rates of a few weeks ago. Some very fine choice Eastern Superfines have been sold at 55c. and one small lot of Maine at 56c. ₱ lb., but these are exceptions, and very good Superfines have been bought and are offering at 50c.@52½c. Common Western Superfines are almost unsalable at satisfactory prices. The sales have been as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania Extras and Double Extras at 55c.@57c.; Michigan, 50c.@53c.; Western Wisconsin, New-Hampshire, and Maine at 45c.@55c. Combing and Delaine, 60c.@63c.; Tub, 58c.; Scoured, 55c.@58c.; Coarse Oregon, 33½c.; Unwashed, 35c.@40c.; Fall California, 21c.@28c.; Spring California, 25c.@36c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 35c.@56c.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 22; No. 2 at $1 19@$1 21, spot, according to date of receipts; April, $1 19; May, $1 22¾; No. 3 Spring, $1 14@$1 16; Rejected, $1 08. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 Mixed Regular, 61⅛c.; Strictly Fresh, 63⅛c.; April, 61⅛c.; May, 64½c.; New No. 2 Mixed, 60c.; Rejected Old, 60c.@60½c.; New, 58½c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye, steady; No. 2 at 90c.@92c. Barley firm, scarce, and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 53@$1 55; No. 3 do., $1 38@$1 39. Provisions unsettled and irregular, opening with an advance on Pork and Lard; closing with the advance lost. Mess Pork, $15 spot or April; $15 25, May. Lard, $9 15, spot or April; $9 30, May. Bulk Meats in fair demand and advanced ⅛c.; Shoulders, 5½c.@5¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 8¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 8½c., spot, loose. Bacon steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Spring, steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 24; Fall, lower, and only sample lots sold; prime to choice Red, $1 50@$1 54. Corn firmer and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 61½c., on the track; 65½c., May. Oats firm and a fraction better on the track; No. 2 at 48½c.@49c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye higher, at 93c.@94c. Whisky steady at 92c. Mess Pork higher, at $15 75@$16. Dry-salted Meats firm and active, with advancing tendency; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, Up-country, at 6c.@8c., spot; liberal sales here of Clear Rib Sides, at 8¼c., and Clear Sides at 8½c., cash. Bacon firm, with advancing tendency; loose Clear Sides, 9½c., buyer May; packed do., 9½c., seller April. Lard firm at 9c. Live Hogs firm; Light, $4 70@$5; Medium, $5 10@$5 40; Heavy, $5 50@$5 75. Cattle active; Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$4; good to prime, $4 25@$4 75; choice to extra, $5 25@$6 25. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, March 28.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—4,500 bbls. Flour, 12,800 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 35,416 bushels Oats, 3,811 bushels Barley, 1,800 bushels Peas. Exports—12,800 bushels Wheat, 25,600 bushels Corn, 28,700 bushels Oats. Flour quiet at $6 75@$7 for Western Spring; $7 25@$7 75 for Bakers'; $7 25@$8 25 for Amber; $8 50@$9 for White Wheat, nominally $1 50 for Milwaukee No. 1 Spring; $1 40 for do. No. 2 do.; $1 38 for do. No. 2; $1 60@$1 75 for Red Winter; $1 60@$1 75 for White do. Corn in light demand; sales of 5,000 bushels New, on track, at 77c.@78c. Oats quiet at 53c. for No. 2 Western. Barley dull at $1 70@$1 80 for Canada; $1 65@$1 80 for Western. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm at $1 95@$2 08 for Canada; $1 70@$2 for Western.

OSWEGO, March 28.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat in light demand at $1 78 for prime White Canada, to arrive. Corn in demand; sales of 6,000 bushels at 79c., and 2,000 bushels at 80c. Barley quiet at $1 80 for Canada. Corn-meal higher at $1 65 for Bolted; $1 60 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Millfeed unchanged. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 59c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—8,800 bushels Wheat and 22,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Petroleum excited; prices higher; Crude, 10⅜c.; Refined, 15c., March; 15¼c.@15½c., April. Coffee—Business small; quotations lower; Rio, 21½c.@25½c.; Laguayra, 25¼c.@36c. Flour dull, and market favors buyers; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $5 37½@$6 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$7 75. Wheat steady for choice; Red, $1 58@$1 64; Amber, $1 74@$1 76. Rye, 95c. Corn active; Yellow, 83c.@84c. Oats firm; White, 62c.@65c.; Mixed, 60c.@61c. Whisky, 97½c.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Flour dull and steady. Wheat unchanged and dull. Corn dull; Southern White, 80c.@83c.; do. Yellow, 79c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 83c. Oats firm; Southern, 60c.@65c.; Western, 60c.@63c. Rye dull at 85c.@88c. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong; Mess Pork, $16 50. Bulk-meats firm and little offering, but prices unchanged. Bacon firm; active jobbing demand, but prices unchanged. Hams unchanged. Lard firm at 9⅝c.@9¾c. Western Butter unchanged. Whiskey weak at 96c.@96½c. Coffee entirely nominal.

TOLEDO, March 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales, No. 3 White Wabash at $1 45; Amber Michigan, $1 47½, cash; $1 47½, April; $1 52, May; $1 55, June; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2 Red, $1 44½. Corn dull and lower; sales, High Mixed at 67½c., cash; April, 68c.; New, 67c.; no grade, 66c. Oats dull and declining; sales, No. 1 at 55c.; No. 2 at 49c. Seeds—Clover dull at $5 75. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, March 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Extra Spring $5 70@$6 25. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 at $1 27½; No. 2 at $1 23; April, $1 23; May, $1 26⅝. Oats steady; No. 2, fresh, 44c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 62c. Rye steady at 88c. for No. 1, fresh. Barley irregular; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 58; No. 3 Spring, fresh, $1 40. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $15 37½@$15 50. Lard firmer; Steam at 9¼c.; Kettle at 9½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 43@$1 45. Corn quiet and steady at 65c.@68c. for Mixed. Oats dull at 50c.@57c. Rye steady at $1 05. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Pork firm at $16. Lard firm at 9⅛c. for Steam; 9⅜c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats strong at 5⅞c. for Shoulders; 8c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅜c.@8½c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firm at 6⅜c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Clear Sides. Whisky quiet but firm at 91c.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Wheat easier at $1 40 for White; $1 35 for Amber; $1 25 for Red. Corn sold at 68c.@70c. Oats sold at 56c.@62c. Provisions advanced and in fair demand. Pork quiet at $16. Bulk Meats sold at 6c. for Shoulders; 8⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8½c. for Clear Sides, loose. Bacon sold at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 9⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅜c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12c.@12½c. Lard sold at 9¼c. for Tierce; 9⅞c. for Keg. Whiskey sold at 90c.@91c.

DETROIT, March 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 60½@$1 61 for Extra; $1 53½@$1 54 for No. 1 White. Corn steady at 72c. Oats in good demand at 52c. Clover-seeds sold at $6. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, and 4,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, March 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn—Speculative demand; prices higher at 77c.@78c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 58c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard steady at 9½c.@10¼c. Bacon strong at 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¾c. for Clear Sides.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; market firm to extent of offerings; prices firm and unchanged at $5@$6 15 for fair to choice Steers. Shipments—3,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,621; market active and firm at $5@$6 for common to extra. Shipments—9,820 Sheep; receipts, 355; market steady and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, March 28.—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Red, $1 56; No. 2 Red, $1 46. Corn firm; Old Mixed, 71c.@72c.; New do., 70c.@71c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 51c.; No. 2 do., 49c. Petroleum unchanged and steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.—Pork scarce and firm: Mess, $16 87½@$17. Sugar in improved demand; fair to fully fair, 6¾c.@7½c. Molasses dull; fair Fermenting, 35c. Corn-meal dull, at $3 40. Other articles unchanged.

ALBANY, March 28.—There is more inquiry for Wheat, but no sales to report. Rye, in the street, $1. Corn very quiet. Nothing doing in Barley. Malt steady. Oats steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 28.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 42c. Resin steady and nominal for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 90 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 10.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 28.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 1,227 bales; gross, 1,227 bales; exports, to the Continent, 7,619 bales; to France, 2,560 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 3,000 bales; stock, 254,853 bales.

GALVESTON, March 28.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 947 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,420 bales; coastwise, 349 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 69,278 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 2,845 bales; gross, 2,884 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,152 bales; sales, 793 bales; stock, 64,229 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling 16c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 1,137 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 40,231 bales.

MOBILE, March 28.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 288 bales; exports, coastwise, 340 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 47,620 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 28.—Cotton strong; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 314 bales; exports, coastwise, 347 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,083 bales.

BOSTON DIVIDENDS.

The whole amount of dividends payable in Boston in April is $4,424,347. Of this amount the banks, fifty-eight in number, pay $2,412,500, the average per centage being 4.78. Seven per cent. is paid by the National Market of Brighton, People's National and Rockland National; six and one-fourth per cent. by the National Bank of Brighton; six per cent. by the Boston (old) National, Boylston, Exchange, First National, Monument National, Second National, Union, and Washington; five and one-fourth per cent. by the Atlantic, Blackstone, Blue Hill, Broadway, Columbian, National Bank of Commerce, Everett, Faneuil Hall, Freeman's, Globe, Hamilton, Mechanics' National, Merchants' National, New-England, North National Redemption, Revere, and Shoe and Leather; four and one-half per cent. by the Maverick and Shawmut; four per cent. by the Atlas, Boston, Central, City, Commonwealth, Continental, Eagle, Eleventh Ward, Eliot, Hide and Leather, Howard, Market, Massachusetts, Mount Vernon, North America, Republic, Security, State, Third National, Tremont, and Webster; three and one-half per cent. by the Traders' National, and three per cent. by the Manufacturers' National. The capital of the above, including the Bunker Hill National, April 1, is $51,900,000. In October last they paid in dividends $2,954,883, including taxes amounting to $768,883.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, March 28, 1874.

ASHES—Pots have been salable and firm at $6 75 ₱ 100 ℔s. Nothing new in Pearls.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in moderately active request within the range of 34c.@36½c. ₱ ℔.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet at former nominal rates, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted steady at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COCOA—Has been lightly dealt in since our last, with Maracaibo quoted nominally at 23c.@27c.; Caracas at 14c.@15½c.; Para at 10c.@11c.; Grenada at 8½c.@10c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 7½c.@8c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Depressed and nominally ½c.@1c., gold, ₱ ℔. lower, under the adverse foreign reports; no important dealings reported.

COTTON—Has been dull and weak for early delivery with sales reported of only 886 bales, including 600 bales to shippers, 147 bales to spinners, and 139 bales to speculators. A fairly active business has been reported for forward delivery, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔., closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,600 bales, (of which 4,300 bales were on last evening, and 25,300 bales to-day,) with 1,200 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 16c.; April, 16c.; May, 16 7-16c.; June, 16 15-16c.; July, 17⅛c.; August, 17¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,683 bales, including 662 bales from Norfolk, 238 bales from Baltimore, 228 bales from Galveston, and 1,565 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 9,781 bales....The week's exports hence have been 14,723 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,083,224 bales, (including 1,363,872 bales to Great Britain and 719,352 bales to the Continent,) against 1,854,059 bales same time in 1872-3.

FISH—The demand has been on a limited scale in most instances, with values, however, quoted steady. Dry Cod quoted at from $4 50@$6 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$26; No. 2 at $13@$17; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $4 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 25c.@30c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1, ₱ box. Dutch Herring, $1 15@$1 20 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The low grades of State and Western Flour have been in fair request and, under limited offerings, prices have favored sellers. Good to choice Superfine has been in unusually good request at full and buoyant rates; supply light. Trade and Family brands have been quiet at essentially unaltered figures. The sales reported since our last have been 12,400 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 85@$5 65, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 15, chiefly at $6@$6 15 for the better qualities; inferior to good Extra State at $6 20@$6 65, mainly at $6 40@$6 50; very good to fancy do. at $6 65@$7 65, chiefly at $6 85 for choice and $7 45@$7 65 for fancy; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 65, chiefly at $6 35@$6 45; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 75; low-grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales were 2,500 bbls. fancy shipping extras, for the West Indies, within our range....Southern Flour quiet at former figures; sales, 800 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; 325 bbls. sold....Corn-meal in good request and rather firmer, with sales reported of 1,400 bbls. at $4 35 for Golden Ear, (850 bbls.;) $4 25 for choice Yellow Western; $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine; $3 70@$3 90 for low grade Yellow Western.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in limited demand and generally quoted rather easier in price. Milwaukee stock has been scarce and held firmly; wanted, to a moderate extent, for export. Winter dull and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at $1 57 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring; $1 55@$1 55½ for No. 2 Milwaukee do., boat loads; $1 54@$1 55 for do., do., odd car lots; $1 52@$1 54 for ordinary to very choice No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 49@$1 52 for No. 2 Chicago do., part to arrive; $1 44@$1 57 for Ungraded and Spring....Corn has been much depressed and quoted generally 2c.@3c. a bushel lower, on a restricted business, in part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,500 bushels at 83c.@88c. for very poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western; 88c.@90c. for strictly prime to very choice do.; 88c.@90c. for new Yellow Western; 90c.@92½c. for fair to choice Old Mixed Western, the latter an extreme; 88c.@90c. for do., car lots....Rye, dull; small lots of Jersey and Pennsylvania sold at 97½c. @ $1....Barley, quiet and unsettled; 5,000 bushels Danubian reported sold on private terms....Nothing really new in malt....Oats quiet and quoted lower; sales 32,500 bushels at 59c.@62c. for Mixed Western; 61½c.@64c. for inferior to very good white do; 65c.@70c. for choice to very fancy do; and 59c. for Black State....Hay, Straw, and Feed quiet....The week's exports hence for European ports included 18,551 bbls. Flour, 443,427 bushels Wheat, 379,359 bushels Corn, 24,650 bushels Rye, and 7,198 bushels Peas.

HARDWARE—A fairly active market has been noted for the leading kinds of stock, holders generally evincing decided confidence.

HIDES—Have been held firmly, on reduced offerings, with a good demand noted for supplies. The week's receipts have been 57,625 Hides and 202 bales; sales, 79,760 Hides, and 62 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 ℔s., on private terms; 4,935 Dry Buenos Ayres, from Antwerp, 23 ℔s., at 25c.; 1,750 Dry Montevideo, 21 ℔s., at 26c.; 7,375 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10 ℔s., at 26¾c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 16,515 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20@21 ℔s., on private terms; 2,475 Dry Rio Grande, 20¼ ℔s., at 25½c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,505 Dry Rio Grande, water damaged, 21 ℔s.; 1,900 Dry California, to arrive, 23 ℔s., on private terms; 4,820 Dry Bogota, as they run, 20@21 ℔s., at 22½c.@24¼c., gold, 60 days; 2,355 Dry Central American, 20@21 ℔s.; 500 Dry Singapore Buffalo; 4,500 Dry Corpus Christi, 23@24 ℔s.; 15,565 Dry Texas, 22@23 ℔s.; 6,580 Dry Western and Southern, 18@21 ℔s.; 3,775 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 10 ℔s.; 5,360 Wet-salted Texas, 60 ℔s., on private terms; 4,250 City Slaughter, 70 ℔s., at 10½c., currency, and 62 bales Calcutta Buffalo, on private terms. The stock in first hands here to-day was 107,200 Hides and 535 bales do., (against 148,700 Hides and 938 bales do. same time last year,) and included 69,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 2,900 Dry Montevideo, 11,600 Dry Rio Grande, 1,700 Dry Central American, 700 Dry Bogota, 1,700 Dry West India, 8,700 Dry Mexican, 3,500 Dry Texas and Southern, 5,700 Wet-salted Texas and Southern, 1,500 Wet-salted Western, 353 bales Calcutta Cow, 182 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations showing no material alteration. The price of the Caibarien reported yesterday should have read 34c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Show material change as to values; trade as yet comparatively dull.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active and rather stronger in price; sales, 600 bbls. Strained at $2 55; 1,345 bbls. No. 2, (including 1,000 bbls. to arrive,) at $2 60@$2 70; 400 bbls. No. 1 at $3 75; and, at Wilmington, 3,800 bbls. Strained on private terms....Tar unchanged....Spirits Turpentine inactive at 47c.@47½c.; 60 bbls. sold from dock at 47c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in more request since our last, with Western quoted at $44 50@$45, currency, and City at $44@$44 25, gold, ₱ ton. The week's receipts have been 4,341 bags; exports, 16,778 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet to-day; quoted at 7⅞c....Refined less active, with early deliveries quoted at 15⅛c.@15⅜c., and first half of April at 15⅜c.; sales, 5,000 bbls., prompt delivery, at 15⅛c.; and 5,000 bbls., first half of June, at 16⅜c. And a day or two since, (not previously made public,) 3,000 bbls., prompt delivery, at 15⅛c.; and 40,000 bbls., deliverable 15th to 25th April, at 15¼c.@15½. And at Philadelphia, 12,500 bbls., first half of April deliveries, at 14⅞c.; and 5,000 bbls., May, 15th to 25th, at 15¾c.; quoted there to-day for prompt delivery at 15¼c....Refined, in cases, in demand, and quoted at from 20c.@21c....Of Naphtha, 500 bbls. sold at Philadelphia at 8¼c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but held with firmness; sales, for early delivery, 120 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 65@$16 75, with small lots of Western Prime Mess at $14 75@$15, and extra Prime at $14@$14 25. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., March option, at $16 55, and 750 bbls., May, at $16 75....Dressed Hogs in less request, with City quoted at 7⅝c.@7¾c....Cut-meats have been quoted a shade stronger in price, on, however, light dealings, chiefly in City bulk stock; sales, 1,200 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10¾c.@11c.; 1,800 Smoked Hams at 12½c.@13c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c.; 500 Smoked do. at 8½c., with Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, quoted at 6½c.@6⅝c....Bacon steady, but not active; sales, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 9⅛c. from dock....Lard has been quoted rather firmer, for early delivery, with a fair inquiry noted, and weak for forward delivery; sales for early delivery embraced 350 tcs. Western Steam, at 9¾c.@9 13-16c.; 300 tcs. City do., at 9¾c.; and 750 tcs. Refined at 10¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 750 tcs. March options, at 9 13-16c.; 5,500 tcs. April, at 9⅞c.@9 13-16c.; and 750 tcs. May, at 9⅞c.@10c....Beef more active at full previous prices. Sales, 475 bbls., including 250 bbls. Extra Mess, at $13 25@$13 50 ₱ bbl....Of Beef Hams, 90 bbls. sold at unchanged figures....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 3,492 pks. Pork, 3,145 pks. Beef, 14,927 bxs. Bacon, 18,097 pks. Lard, 56 pks. Butter, and 13,155 bxs. Cheese.

SALT—Has been held with firmness, on a moderate inquiry, with Liverpool Ground quoted firm at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $2@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 6c., gold, ₱ ℔.

SKINS—A fair inquiry has been noted for Deer, at about former quotations; receipts, 134 bales; sales, 15,000 ℔s. Para, 5,000 ℔s. Central American, 2,000 ℔s. Vera Cruz, and 5,000 ℔s. Texas, on private terms. Goat have been in good request, at unchanged prices; receipts, 945 bales; sales, 250 bales Curacoa, 150 bales Mexican, 10 bales Payta, and 50 bales East India, within the previous range.

SOAP—A moderate jobbing inquiry prevails, with Castile quoted at 9½c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—A fairly active movement has been reported in Raw, chiefly for refining purposes, at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔., closing very firmly, on the basis of 7 7-16c. for fair, and 7 11-16c.@7¾c. for good refining stock. Sales were made to-day of 2,514 hhds., including 1,354 hhds., about scant fair to about strictly prime refining Cuba, at 7⅜c.@7 15-16c.; 245 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 11-16c.; 239 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7 5-16c.; 387 hhds. Molasses stock, part choice at 7½c., and 289 hhds. Melado at 6½c. And last evening, 163 hhds. and 133 bxs. refining Cuba, within the range. Yesterday's aggregate of sales should have read, 2,647 hhds....Refined in good demand, and Granulated quoted at ⅛c. ₱ ℔. higher, with other kinds as in our last.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 125,000 ℔s. good ordinary to strictly choice at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; market steady; week's exports, 2,723 pks....Of Stearine, 150 tcs. sold at 10½c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 175 bbls., in lots, at 98c.; market steady.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been again quoted firmer, especially for Grain and Cotton, by steam, with a fair inquiry for accommodation. The chartering movement shows a fair degree of animation, with rather more steadiness as to rates....For Liverpool the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d.; 8,000 bushels do. (rumored) at the same rates, and by steam 1,025 bales Cotton, chiefly at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d.; 2,800 bushels Corn at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 350 bxs. Bacon on private terms. Also four ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ₱ ℔. And a ship, 1,245 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and a British bark, 946 tons, with Deals, from St. John, on private terms, quoted at about £5....For an English port direct, a British ship, 1,193 tons, with Spars, reported from Burrard Inlet, on private terms....For a port in the United Kingdom direct, an Austrian bark, 485 tons, hence, with 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 383 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. to the United Kingdom, or 3d. off if direct, and 3d. extra if to the Continent. A British bark, 290 tons, with equal to about 1,700 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms; a bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 3d.; another, with about 3,500 quarters Corn, reported from Baltimore, at 9s. ₱ quarter....For the Continent, direct, a Russian bark, 488 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d., ₱ quarter; a British bark, [illegible] tons, hence, with about [illegible] bbls. Refined Petroleum, at [illegible] ₱ bbl. Also, a German ship, [illegible] tons, [illegible] bark, 718 tons, [illegible] an Austrian bark, 682 tons, and a Norwegian bark, 649 tons, with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms. And three ships with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d.@23-32d. ₱ ℔....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,000 tcs. Lard on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 200 bales Cotton, 2,000 bushels Grain, 800 tcs. Lard, 1,000 pks. Tobacco, 500 bxs. Bacon, and 1,500 pks. Merchandise, on private terms; also, a German bark, 806 tons, hence, with about 5,600 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and another, 597 tons, with about 4,100 bbls. do., reported loading on owner's account....For Hamburg, by steam, 270 tcs. Lard and 200 pks. Tobacco, on private terms....For the Baltic, a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 11-16d. ₱ ℔....For Rotterdam, a bark with Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 30s....For Stettin, a bark with equal to about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar, by sail, about two-thirds of a cargo of Tobacco, (for an Italian brig, 209 tons,) on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. to the Mediterranean, and 8s. to the Adriatic....For the Mediterranean, a British bark, 207 tons, hence, with about 8,800 cases Petroleum on private terms....For Barri, an Italian brig, 249 tons, (destination changed from Gallipoli,) hence, with about 8,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms....For Naples, an Italian brig, 233 tons, hence, with about 1,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., and £10 gratuity....For St. John, N. B., a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $2 85 ₱ ton....For Buenos Ayres, a bark, 460 tons, with general cargo, from Baltimore, at £1,550....For the West Indies, a British brig, 192 tons, and five American brigs, 336, 338, 326, 247, and 192 tons, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Matanzas and back to Philadelphia, three schooners, with Molasses at $4@$4 12½....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American schooner, 502 tons, at $5 50, with option of Havana and back, at $5 25....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, three brigs and two schooners, (reported from Philadelphia,) at $6@$6 37½, and $4@$4 12½....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, at $6 37½ and $4 12½....For Cardenas and back to Philadelphia, a brig, at $6 25, and $4....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with lumber, reported from Pascagoula, at $11, and then with do., from Saltilla River, at $8 50, and another with do., from St. Mary's, at $8 25.

AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

No. 40.—Daniel N. Stanton, Francis B. Loomis, and John C. Stanton, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Complainants vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Lewis Rice, A. C. Lippett, and D. N. Stanton, Trustees, &c., and Charles B. Wallace and others, Defendants.—In Equity.

In pursuance of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, sitting in Mobile, in the Southern District of Alabama:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Master Commissioners appointed by the said court to conduct the sale, that by virtue of, and in obedience to the said decree, which was rendered by said court on the 23d day of January, 1874, we, Robert W. Healy and Nathaniel W. Trimble, Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will, on THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1874, which will be the 4th day of said month, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, proceed and sell at public sale to the highest bidder therefor, (such bidder in all things complying with the terms of sale herein declared,) all the following-described property and rights of property and franchises, that is to say: All and singular the entire railroad of the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," lying, being, and extending from its terminus at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to and through Dade County, in the State of Georgia, to the State of Alabama, and through the State of Alabama, in a general south-westerly direction, passing through the town of York, in said State, to the State line of the State of Mississippi, and thence to its terminus at Meridian, in said Mississippi; with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with, or used in the running or operating of said railway, or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, and all fencing and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines and tools, and all rents, reservations and reversions of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points, which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned or possessed on the 19th day of December, 1868, (the date of the mortgage or deed of trust described in the original bill of complaint filed in said cause, being the first mortgage upon said property,) or has acquired since the said date of said mortgage, either in law or equity of every kind whatever, pertinent thereto; also all other like estate, structures, superstructures and equipment and all matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, of any of the foregoing description, or of any other kind which were thereafter acquired by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and used or intended to be used in the construction and operation of the said railroad, not including and specially excepting from this sale any railroad lying outside of the aforesaid line of railroad and termini, and which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" may have, after the execution of said mortgage, acquired, and any property purchased with or exclusively used in connection with the same, or the tolls and profits derived therefrom, and likewise excepting any lands which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter acquired, and which are not necessary for the management or operation of said railway, or the repair thereof, or for the business of said railroad company, being the property, rights and franchises, described in the said decree, and therein and thereby ordered to be sold, and described in the first mortgage or deed of trust, executed by the said Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and thereby by said company conveyed to Seth Adams, Francis Dane, and John Demeritt, and their successors in the trust, upon the trusts therein specified and declared for the security of the bonds issued in accord, and with said mortgage, with all accessions thereto at the time of sale.

In making the said sale the undersigned Master Commissioners will sell all of the said described property, rights, and franchises, in one entire parcel, as an entirety, upon compliance by the purchaser or purchasers with the terms of the sale, and the payment by him or them of the purchase money, and the confirmation by said Circuit Court of the United States of such sale, the undersigned Master Commissioners will convey the property, rights, and franchises herein described, in fee simple forever, as directed by the said decree, freed and barred of all claim and right by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and of all and every person claiming, or to claim, the same, or any part thereof, under the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

The said Commissioners will not, at said sale, receive any bid for said property, rights, and franchises herein advertised to be sold, for any sum less than five million, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The purchaser or purchasers of said property, rights, and franchises, will be required, upon the acceptance of his or their bid, to pay in cash to the undersigned Commissioners not less than two hundred thousand dollars, to be taken as payment in part of the purchase money for said property, rights, and franchises, when the said sale shall be confirmed by the court, but to be forfeited in case said purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required within sixty days after the sale, or upon confirmation thereof by the court, to pay into court, or to the said Commissioners, the remainder of the purchase money bid by him or them for said property, rights and franchises, in cash; but this balance may at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, to the extent of one million two hundred thousand dollars, be paid in Receiver's certificates bona fide issued by the Receiver of said railroad, and property under authority of the decretal orders heretofore made in the cause by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, bearing date Aug. 26, 1872, and amended Sept. 30, 1873, provided such certificates so tendered in payment shall at the date of their tender have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of said 23d January, 1874; or said balance may be paid in the first mortgage bonds of the said "Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," which were bona fide issued under and secured by its said first mortgage executed the 19th December, 1868, provided the said first mortgage bonds so tendered in payment shall, at the date of their said tender, have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of 23d January, 1874. In case the payment of said balance of the purchase money is made in Receiver's certificates, or in first mortgage bonds, or in either or in both, in whole or in part, such Receiver's certificates and such bonds will be received in payment, each and respectively, as and for such an amount of money as will equal the dividend to which they, each and respectively, will be entitled under the terms of the said decree, rendered as aforesaid in said cause on the 23d January, 1874, by the honorable the said Circuit Court of the United States; and said Receiver's certificates and first mortgage bonds so paid in and accepted in payment of, or on account of said balance, will, on confirmation by the court of such sale, be canceled.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
NATHANIEL W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

JAS. Q. SMITH,
JOHN A. ELMORE,
Solicitors of Complainants.

BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.

The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of furniture, which he is offering at greatly reduced prices. His connection with some of the largest furniture houses in Paris and Vienna, and his facilities for manufacturing, enable him to sell cheaper than any house in the City. Parties who contemplate furnishing are invited to call and examine this large and varied stock, manufactured expressly for retail trade from new designs by the most prominent artists. The stock embraces new designs in

DRAWING-ROOM SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES,
BUFFETS AND DRESSING-CASES,
MANTEL AND PIER GLASSES,
CURTAINS AND LAMBREQUINS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c., &c.

A. LOWENBEIN,
No. 262 HUDSON ST., and Nos. 48 and 50 DOMINICK ST.
Eighth avenue cars pass the door, and Sixth avenue cars within one block.

BY W. R. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS' SALE
OF
Fine Silver-Plated Ware at Auction.
Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,
NO. 19 JOHN ST.,

about to remove to their new store, No. 676 Broadway, will sell their entire stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION, on MONDAY, March 30, and daily thereafter until the entire stock is sold. The assortment in part consists of tea-sets, coffee-urns, salvers, cake-baskets, castors, ice-pitchers, fruit-dishes, butter-dishes, goblets, tureens, &c., all manufactured by them and warranted extra-heavily plated. Sales daily at 10 o'clock A. M.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell household furniture, at auction, at No. 6 East 37th st., Thursday, April 2.
At No. 14 St. Mark's place, Tuesday, April 7.
At No. 124 East 36th st., Wednesday, April 8.
At West Farms, Tuesday, April 14.
At No. 23 East 20th st., Thursday, April 16.
At No. 58 West 38th st., Thursday, April 23.
At No. 11 West 33d st., Monday, April 27.
At No. 10 Beach st., Tuesday, April 28.
At No. 30 West 34th st., Wednesday, April 29.
At No. 44 West 35th st., Wednesday, May 6.
To be continued.
[illegible], Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

OWING TO THE

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

of our SPRING OPENING, and to AFFORD OUR CUSTOMERS in the SUBURBS an OPPORTUNITY of VISITING our ESTABLISHMENT before the SPRING CLOSES, we announce that MONDAY, MARCH 30, will positively be

THE LAST DAY

of the PUBLIC EXHIBITION of our PARISIAN ATTRACTIONS and NOVELTIES for the COMING SEASON.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

AT KINZEY'S.

Special Bargains in Spring Goods,
Rich French Flowers,

Roses, Daisies, Lilies, Violets, Wheat, Pansies, Geraniums, Forget-me-nots, &c., in rich French Sprays, Garlands, Moutures, Clusters, Single Flowers, Wreaths, Coronets, Trailing, and over 300 varieties, at popular prices.

All the new styles in Parasols, Sun and Rain Umbrellas.

Bonnet and Trimming Silks, Dress and Lining Silks.

HATS AND BONNETS.

All the new styles, in English, French, and Domestic Straws, in the following shapes:

Leghorn,
Chip,
Dunstable
Milan,
Neapolitan,
Pearl,
Coburg, &c.,
Englewood,
Charlotte,
Virginius,
Riverside,
Mariner,
Countess,
Christina,
Gloria,
Electa,
Cheerful,
Nonpareil,
Flotilla,
Cascade,
Mayence,
Corsair,
Devere,
Frolic,
Lucca,

Mystic, Effie, Irene, Rustic, and many other new styles, in plain and fancy straws.

RIBBON SALE.

Ribbons, four inches wide, very best all silk goods, in blues, pinks, cherries, drabs, maize, greens, browns, white, purples, slates, lilacs, &c., at 25c. a yard.
9 and 12 gros grain Ribbons, 15c.; 12 and 16 Roman Ribbons, 25c.
No. 12 watered Ribbons, 12½c.
Cord-edge Ribbons, 3c. to 12½c.
Six-inch block plaid Sash Ribbons, 29c. yard.
Six-inch all silk Roman Sash Ribbons, 50c. yard.
Six-inch watered Sash, 50c. yard.
All the new styles in Sashes.
500 dozens new styles in silk Ties, 15c., 25c., 31c, 39c., 49c., 62c., 75c.
Square silk Handkerchiefs, 56c.
Silk Handkerchiefs closing 29c.
Windsor Sashes, 2½ yards long, closing at $1 each.
At KINZEY'S.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

The largest and finest assortment of beaded silk Fringes and Gimps to be found in the city, at popular prices.

All the new styles in pearl, steel, beaded and oxidized Buttons.

BARGAINS IN LACES.

Real and imitation Laces.
Yak Laces, 15c. to 96c. yard.
Colored Yak Laces, cheap.
Real Guipure Laces, 15c. to $3 yard.
French Laces, 12½c. to $1 25 yard.
Valenciennes Laces, 5c. to $1 50 yard.
Applique Laces, 15c. to $3 50 yard.
Thread lace Barbes, $1 to $8.
Real point Collars, 96c., to $10.
Chenille dotted Laces.
Beaded silk Laces.
Veil Laces, new styles.
Spanish scarf Laces.
Great bargains in auction Lots of Laces
Several cheap lots of Jaconet, Swiss, and Nainsook Muslins, in plaids, tucks, plain and striped.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

Over 100,000 yards of Hamburg Embroideries from auction, commencing at 3c. yard and running to 96c.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Extra quality silk clocked full regular Balbriggans, 49c.
Misses' striped Hose, 12½c. up.
Ladies' full regular, 25c. pair.
Ladies' silk clocked Balbriggans, 31c.
Gents' regular made, 20c. pair up.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' all linen hemstitched, 11c.
Gents' all linen hemmed, 20c. up.
Boys' linen, colored borders, ready hemmed, 12c.
Ladies linen hemmed, printed borders, 25c. each.
All linen hemstitch embroidered, at 25c. each, worth 50c.
All the new styles in ladies' colored borders and hemstitch
At KINZEY'S.
Portemonnaies, Bags, and Belts.
Bronzes and Fancy Goods.
Music Boxes and Albums.
Silver-plated Ware.
Swiss Carvings.
Canary Birds and Cages.
Chromos and Frames.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Toilet Department. Best Goods imported and domestic Goods.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

Buckles, Necklaces, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Sets, Lockets, Bracelets, &c., &c.
3,000 fine Coraline Sets, worth from $1 to $3, at 69c.
Fine cut Steel Sets, 50c.
Jet Ornaments cheap.
60,000 fine cut Jet Beads, all sizes at 7c. bunch.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

One-button kid Gloves, 25c.
Extra quality, one button, 39c.
Two button kid Gloves, 50c.
Gentlemen's kid Gloves, 75c. pair.
300 dozens warranted real Kid, two buton, seamless, at $1 25.
Real Jouvin Kid Gloves, 50c.
Misses real Kids, fine, 69c.
Great bargains in Ladies' and misses' Underwear, in Sirkts, Chemise, Corsets, Drawers, Night Robes, Sacques, &c., at very low prices.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
Corner 9th st.,
corner below A. T. Stewart's.

Bennett Williams,

NO. 733 BROADWAY,

will offer for thirty days, previous to removal, immense bargains in Black Thread, Guipure, French Laces, Veils, Scarfs, Llama Lace Shawls, Sacques, Capes, Parasol Covers, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.; Real Point, Point Applique, Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Fichus, Ruffling, Bows, Jabots, &c.; also, Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings, Bands, Passementries, Fringes, Ornaments, &c.; Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.

INDIA SHAWLS.—WILL CLOSE UP THE BUSIness in two weeks, and during that time will sell the balance of stock at less than cost of importation. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th st.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES T. GRISWOLD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD Furniture, at the private residence, No. 34 East 10th st., on MONDAY MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, JAMES T. GRISWOLD, auctioneer, by W. N. GRISWOLD, REAL ESTATE OFFICES, No. 744 Broadway.

SALE PEREMPTORY of all the elegant, costly, and plain HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in above residence, comprising parlor and library suites, covered in brocade silk and reps, marquetry, centre tables, etagere, mantle mirrors, parlor bed (Payne's,) Brussels carpets, ornaments, vases, statuettes in Bisque and Parian marble, library clock. DINING-ROOM—Extension table, Buffet, handsome tea and dinner sets, crystal glassware, china, glass, pitchers, cake baskets, table cutlery, wine glasses, chairs, and carpet. CHAMBERS—Carved walnut bureaus, bedsteads, Turkish easy-chairs, hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, Brussels carpets. Furniture servants' apartments.

The auctioneer begs to state that the catalogues now ready at the house comprise the largest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The SALE POSITIVE.

PARTIES DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING and wishing to secure the experience and services of the auctioneer will do well to make early application.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

TURKISH PRUNES AT AUCTION.

BURDETT & DENNIS will sell on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, within their store, No. 113 Pearl st., Hanover square, for account whom it may concern: 75 CASKS PRIME TURKISH PRUNES, slightly damaged.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (MONday,) March 30, [illegible] store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo [illegible]. Can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River.

R. H. MACY & CO.

DAILY OPENING
FRESH SPRING GOODS.

FOREIGN GOODS of OUR OWN IMPORTATATION in the LATEST STYLES received by nearly every steamer.

Also, the best of everything that the American market affords in our numerous departments.

Special mention may be made of our complete line of

STRAW GOODS,

including BOYS' FINISHED HATS.

Also, a full assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND BELGIAN CHIPS, in ROUND HATS and BONNETS.

FRENCH FLOWERS, SASH TRIMMINGS, and RIBBONS.

No. 5, all silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 13c. a yard.
No. 7, all silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 14c. a yard.
No. 9, all silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 16c. a yard.
No. 12, all silk Gros Grain Ribbons, 21c. a yard.
In all the desirable Spring shades and black.

7-inch all silk Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, 74c. a yard, in all the desirable colors and black.
7-inch black watered Sash Ribbons, 49c. a yard.

SPRING STYLES.
PARASOLS.
SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Ladies' Ties in the latest novelties of the season.
Fancy Jewelry, Fans, Opera-glasses, Jet Ornaments,
SATCHELS, TRAVELING-BAGS, and Leather Goods of every description,
Fine Toilet Goods,
French and English and American Perfumes,
Small Wares and Toys,
Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Zephyrs, and Patterns,
Stationery and Books,
Confectionery and Bonbons.
AN ELEGANT SODA FOUNTAIN,
Matthew's Frost King, that dispenses ice-cold sparkling soda and mineral waters with the finest syrups.
House-furnishing Goods, Wood, Iron, and Tinware, Children's Carriages.
An elegant assortment of Silver-plated Ware, of the best manufacture.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

CROCKERY, CHINA, AND GLASSWARE AT SURPRISINGLY LOW PRICES.

A revolution in the crockery trade.
Fine goods, superbly decorated.
Initials and Monograms designed to order.
A specialty is made of decorating China to order, with PHOTOGRAPHS.

An unusually large and complete stock of
Family Linens,
Huck and Damask Towels,
Damask Napkins,
Russia Crashes,
Table Damask in choice patterns.
Marseilles Quilts,
Piques and Lawns,
Muslins and Nainsooks,
Cambrics and Jaconets,
Balmoral Skirts in

SPRING STYLES.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods and Under-wear.

ALSO,
UNDER-CLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY.
Striped Hosiery,
Real Kid R. H. M. & Co. Gloves,
Ladies' Spring Under-vests at 89c.; former price, $1 62.

Our Order Department.

Orders from any part of the country will be filled on receipt of money or Post Office orders by express or mail. Goods delivered free of expense to any part of New-York City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, or Hoboken.

It will pay you well to call every day, as there is no establishment in the country where there is so large an assortment of goods at such reasonable prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK CITY.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES.

WARRANTED
PURE SILK AND WOOL.

2 YARDS WIDE, $2 PER YARD, WORTH $3 50.
2 YARDS WIDE, $2 50 PER YARD, WORTH $4.
¾ WIDE, 80 CENTS, $1, $1 25, WORTH $1, $1 25, AND $1 50.
¾ WIDE, 50 CENTS, WORTH 65 CENTS.
CASHMERES, MERINOES, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, TAMISE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

BLACK SILKS, $2, $2 25, $2 50.

ELEGANT GOODS.

ONE CASE CAMELS' 7-4 HAIR CASHMERES $2, WORTH $3.
POSITIVELY THE FINEST IMPORTED.
ONE CASE STEEL MOHAIRS 30 CENTS, WORTH 50 CENTS.

ALPACAS AND PURE MOHAIRS,
GENUINE BARGAINS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 729 BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY PLACE.

JUST RECEIVED.

JETTED LACES,
JETTED TRIMMINGS,
JETTED SCARFS,
PEARL BUTTONS,
RICH PATTERNS.
NEW STYLES.
ELEGANT DESIGNS.
CODFISH BLUE AND GREEN.
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.
ESTABLISHED IN 1819.

No. 98 Duane st., near Broadway,
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th st.,
No. 610 6th av., near 36th st.,
} New-York.
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia.

Dye, cleanse, and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece-goods; also cleanse window-shades, curtains, and carpets in their usual superior manner. Note—These are our only offices.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR in great variety for sale below cost of manufacture, being the stock of a wholesale manufacturer. Great bargains. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

At E. Ridley & Son's,

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

Straw Goods.

1,000 cases of Children's, Misses', and Ladies' Hats and Bonnets at 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 75c., up.
Comprising desirable Braids in NEW SPRING STYLES.
BOYS' HATS in extraordinary variety, from 25c. to $2, less than manufacturers' cost.

Our Own Manufacture.

RUSTIC and PALMETTO HATS, latest designs, from 75c. up.
Examine our TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, from $1 to $22 each.
Children's all-silk—Blue, White, and Pink, 75c. each.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

PARASOLS, PARASOLS.

We have four sizes in some fifty different styles. Plain and Changeable Silks, Pongees, &c., with Mounted Pearl, Silver, Ivory, Gold, and Nickel Handles, running from 50c., 60c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $4, $5, $7 50, to $15 each. THOUSANDS TO SELECT FROM.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Hat and Bonnet Ornaments, Jewelry, Hair Ornaments, Leather Pocket-books, "Specialty," 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1. Satchels at 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1 up. Children's Carriages, Housekeeping Goods, Willow Ware, Silver Plated Ware, &c.

CORSETS.

Whalebone Corsets, 40c., 50c., 65c., and 75c.
Examine our A. C. M. E. Corsets, at 80c., $1, $1 50, $2. Cannot be found elsewhere.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS.

NEW SPRING FLOWERS RECEIVED DAILY.

RIBBONS.

2,000 cartons of Gros Grain Ribbons, all silk, at 10c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 23c., 25c. Bargains.
Sash Ribbons, 25c., 35c.
All-Silk Gros Grains, 6 inches wide, 68c. per yard.
Pink, Cherry, Blue, Rose, 7 inches wide, 79c. per yard.

SILKS.

Bonnet Silks, 65c., 75c., $1 per yard.
200 pieces, all the new shades in Mignons and Turquoise, $1, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per yard.

LACES.

Spanish Laces, Guipures. "Bargains."
30,000 All-Linen Handkerchiefs, Plain, Hemmed, and Hemstitched, at 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 20c., 25c., and 30c. "Examine." These are cheap.
Hamburg Edgings. Less than last week's prices.
New Dress and Cloak Trimmings.
Passementerie Gimps, 50c. on the dollar.

KID GLOVES.

Clearing out 1,000 dozens of our Edward Glove, 2 Buttons, at 75c. the pair. Sizes from No. 7 to No. 8.
All the New Spring Shades to match Dress Goods in our Monogram at 90c. per pair. 2 Buttons.
Real Kid, 2 Buttons, at $1 50. Every pair warranted.
One-Button Glove at 45c.
Misses' and Children's Gloves at 35c.
Ladies' Silk Ties at 15c., 20c., 25c. up. Bargains in Hosiery and Underwear. Cloth Gloves.
Full and complete assortment of Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves, in all the new shades, for 12½c. up.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose—Silk Clocked, 30c. up.

Edward Ridley & Son,

309, 311, 311½ Grand; 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen sts., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
Six minutes' ride from corner Broadway and Grand st. Desbrosses street cars pass the door.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL EMPLOYERS,
In City and country, supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic,
By J. W. CARPENTER,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (FORmerly with Bedell,) will be found large selection of very superior servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly found at the German Bureau, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. MRS. LOWE.

A NUMBER OF GOOD, RELIABLE SERVants, of all nations, for City or country, (some German girls,) at the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st. Conducted by ladies.

BY A NICE YOUNG FRENCH GIRL TO GO to Europe; speaks French, German, and English. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a competent waitress; would like a place in a private family; has first-class City reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; is quick, active and well trained in her work; has no friends, and will try to merit a good home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant young woman in a small private family as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing by hand, or would take care of two grown children; best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, to do chamber-work and washing, or chamber-work and waiting; country preferred; excellent reference. Call at No. 349 West 43d st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young American girl who well understands the above duties and is well recommended. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid; has unexceptionable City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, to assist with washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 10 East 46th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID OR TO TAKE CARE GROWing children.—By a respectable Protestant girl; good reference; is trustworthy and capable. Apply at No. 304 East 24th st., this day.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish girl as chamber-maid, or to do house-work and waiting; excellent City reference. Call at No. 272 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress or care children, and do sewing; is careful and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—Best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 310 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT woman, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good pastry cook; no objection to a short distance in the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED YOUNG woman as first-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; either in a first-class family, hotel, or restaurant; very best of references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for J.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; can furnish the very best of references; no objection to the country in the Summer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID—BY TWO GERMAN sisters, one cook the other chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Are both capable, industrious, tidy in their persons and work, and will try to oblige. Have two years' city reference. City or country. No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two active young women to live together; one as good cook, washer, and ironer; the other, as chamber-maid and waitress; both doing the work between them; City or country; are careful and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL OF TWENTY-five; has been in America three years, and speaks English intelligibly; is a good cook and laundress; willing to go to the country; wants a good steady place. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK IN BOARDING-HOUSE.—BY A WOMAN who understands her business thoroughly; has had long experience in the City; is a good meat and pastry cook; wages moderate; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN EFFICIENT GERMAN COOK, WHO understands all kinds of American and first-class German cooking; speaks English, and is very obliging. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDISH WOMAN, OR as housekeeper; understands all house-work well and thoroughly; has best of reference. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as cook; understands cooking game, soups, jellies, bread, and pastry; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av., top bell.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN COOK IN A FAMILY OR boarding house, is a good meat and pastry cook; good references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; [illegible] country preferred. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook; understands all kinds of fancy cooking, serving party dinners, &c.; has best City references; wages about $40. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class family cook; can do all kinds of the nicest plain cooking; is very neat and tidy; has two years' City reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, who understands her business, in a small private family; will assist in washing; best City references. Call at No. 219 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 40 East 32d st., between Madison and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and getting up of desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 252 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, City or country; understands all kinds of good cooking; has good City reference. To be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av. No charges.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; GOOD reference; City or country. Apply at No. 95 East Houston st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS PROFESSed cook; best City reference. Address No. 124 West 33d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day or week; has all the new styles. Leave the address in the cigar store, 608 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY AS SECRETARY, housekeeper, companion, or governess; references. Address Foreigner, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 95 East Houston st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, lately landed, to do general house-work. Call at Mrs. Clark's, No. 391 8th av.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

FRENCH NURSE—WHO SPEAKS NO ENGLISH; has been two years with her present employer. Any one wishing the services of a faithful servant may address G. W. T. Lord, No. 901 Broadway.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, IRISH SERVants, well recommended, competent, male and female, for City and country. Apply No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A STRONG, healthy Scotch girl; not afraid of work; either in City or country; wants a permanent home, and will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

LADIES' DIRECTORY, BROADWAY, CORNER of 45th st.—Faithful, capable servants for City and country. This directory is conducted by LADIES; its object is a thorough reform in domestic service. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. GOOD SERVANTS WANTED in every capacity; come neatly dressed, prepared to give reference. False hair and jewelry not allowed.

LADIES WISHING TO LEARN CUTTING and fitting by measure, only eight days required. Miss SMITH, Dress-maker, No. 532 East 5th st.; ring third bell. Cutting hours from 1 to 4.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman (German Protestant) as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits, operates, and is a good dress-maker; dress hair, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant girl, speaking English and German, as maid to a lady who is going to travel in Europe. Can be seen at present employer's, 110 5th av., from 10 to 12.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A first-class family as lady's maid and dress-maker; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 202 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes in superior style; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, and would assist with the chamberwork; undoubted City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who is a first-class family laundress; can flute, puff, polish, and do up gentlemen's shirts in best style; will go in the country; can furnish best City references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A laundress who does French fluting, clear-starching, and polishing; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting and doing up fine muslins, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; will go to a private family, or a private boarding-house or a short distance; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT woman with best testimonials; understands all kinds of fine washing, laces, &c.; City or country. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in a small private family; excellent references. Call for two days at No. 383 6th av., (first bell,) between 23d and 24th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress or waitress; understands French fluting; has four years' City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 166 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 325 West 17th st.

MME. H. SAUNE, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late at Leroy, from Paris, desires a few customers, whom she will call upon or attend to at her place of business; terms moderate. Please call or address No. 137 West 24th st.

MME. FRAZER, FRENCH LAUNDRESS.—Lace curtains and laces a specialty; families' and gentlemen's washing done by month or day. No. 68 Amity st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse for an infant; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up on bottle; would take care of growing children and sew; would go up North River; several years' City reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWISS Protestant young woman; is an excellent seamstress and very fond of children; can furnish the very best of City reference. Inquire for C. K. at Odell's Swiss Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN OF thirty, with experience, as nurse or seamstress; is fond of children and can take care of very young child; can do fine sewing and run several machines; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE TO grown children; a good seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing and embroidery. Call on Monday at present employer's, No. 32 West 56th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, to take care of children and make herself useful; City references. Call at 861 3d av., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED young Swedish woman who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; will help with the chamber-work if desired, or will make herself otherwise useful. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Apply at advertiser's present place, 84 West 11th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging. Can be seen till suited at her last employer's, No. 257 West 24th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS WAITress, or chamber-maid and waitress; excellent references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 151 West 43d st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS, or chamber-maid and waitress; two years' City reference. Call at No. 315 East 31st st., first bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 35 East 18th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES the washing of a few gentlemen or families; can do all kinds of first-class fluting; good City reference. Apply at No. 428 East 16th st., top floor, back room, No. 13.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed.)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH FIRST-CLASS PROTestant butler, with good testimonials, in a first-class private family, or steward in a hotel. Call or address No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Irish Protestant man, aged 23, who is experienced in taking care of and driving horses; is a good groom; can wash carriages nicely and keep harness, &c., in good order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN OF long experience, who understands his duties thoroughly; recommendations from present and last employers. Call or address H. Meehan, Box No. 15 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, who perfectly understands his business; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; very good City references. Address C. M., Box No. 235 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man, married, one child; is a good driver; [illegible] employer. Address [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, COOK AND Laundress, or Seamstress.—By an Englishman and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man is an experienced coachman and groom and a careful driver; wife is a good cook and laundress and a nice dress-maker; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; trains well to saddle and harness; is a most thorough groom and good steady driver; best City testimonials. Address R. D. or Coachman, No. 629 Broadway, at Mr. Demarest's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; good groom and careful driver; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses and carriages; best City references as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; willing and obliging. Call or address Groom, No. 22 West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN AGED thirty-five years, is experienced in driving; either City or country; is a good groom; keeps his turn-outs in nice order; first-class City reference. Call or address for two days, J. W. B., at stables No. 1,311 Broadway, corner 36th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT in City or country; first-class references from his employers, to whom he can refer; sober, willing, and obliging. Address J. H., No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st., Brewster & Co.'s.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF respectable appearance, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class tandem driver; knows the City well; no objection to the country. Address H. O. C., Box 314 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect, and has excellent City references. Call on or address I. C., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A DANE, A FEW months in this country; speaks English; is used to horses from childhood; would make himself useful; is single and sober; good references; small wages accepted. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT man, with best of City and country references for sobriety and capability; six years in his last place. Address Coachman, Box No. 82 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a Protestant, no incumbrance; knows the City; understands perfectly the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; good references. Call or address for two days J. B., No. 340 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. B., Box No. 215 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—OF GOOD SIZE AND RESPECTAble appearance, with six years' first-class City reference; will be disengaged April 1. Apply at or address Coachman, at saddlery, No. 22 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILdren; has many years of experience in City driving; will come well recommended as steady, sober, and careful. Address Coachman, No. 218 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE young Scotchman who thoroughly understands his business; can come highly recommended; City or country. Address Coachman, No. 40 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; is a single man and a Protestant, with best of references, and understands his business in everything connected with horses. Call on or address W. E., private stable, No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT MAN as coachman, in either City or country. Address Clergyman, No. 321 East 53d st.

COURIER.—BY A FRENCHMAN SPEAKING five of the most-used languages, having traveled all over the world with gentlemen or families; he is highly educated and can furnish the best references. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

FARMER.—EXPERIENCED; BY AN AMERICAN married man, brought up on Long Island, aged forty-six years; one son seventeen years; man understands all branches, including working machines, sowing seeds, breeding cattle, &c.; would take charge of a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MARRIED man; no children; aged twenty-five years, who is well experienced in all kinds of farm-work, machines, cattle, &c.; also, can do gardening, take care of horses, and is a good driver; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN DEsires a position as superintendent; capable of managing and running successfully a large farm, ranch, or market garden; excellent references. Address Agriculture, Box No. 236 Times Office.

FLORIST, &c.—BY A YOUNG, SOBER MAN ON a gentleman's place; he is a good florist, a good gardener of vegetables; best references. Call or address Gardener, Hauser's Hotel, No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; would care a horse if required; five years' reference. Address F. B., Box No. 235 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, COMPEtent to take charge of green-house, hot and cold graperies; best of references; has been employed in the most extensive places in the country. Address M. C., seed store, No. 9 John st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, PROTestant, married, who is well versed in the management of hot and cold graperies, green-houses, and vegetable gardening; fifteen years' experience; five years' reference from last place. Address H. G., Box No. 240 Times Office, or Bliss & Sons, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as first-class gardener; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, &c.; first-class recommendations. Address C. H., Seedsmen, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A GERman aged twenty-five years, who is a good plain gardener; can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, edge walks, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (PROTESTant,) one child; good vegetable, fruit, and flower grower; would take good care of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address THOMAS, 354 West 28th st.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND his gardener a situation; one whom he can highly recommend. Apply to Nathan Day & Co., 16 Wall st.

GARDENER.—SMALL FAMILY; THOROUGHLY understands his business; City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 236 Times Office.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A MAN AGED 25 years, who can take care of horses, drive, milk, do farm-work and gardening, wait at table, and be generally useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

JANITOR, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMily, strictly temperate, with best reference, to take charge of public building or gentleman's residence; his wife understand's house-work thoroughly. Address for two days W. H., Box No. 199 Times Office.

TRAVELING VALET.—BY A YOUNG SWISS man; has lived with best family in the City; best of references from present employer. Inquire for T. D., at No. 67 West 12th st., tailor store.

USEFUL MAN.—DAIRY AND POULTRY—BY AN American man and wife; one girl, fifteen years old; man can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, and all kinds of farm-work; wife care poultry, and is a good butter-maker; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant, aged twenty-four years, who can assist in garden, do farm-work, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWISS Protestant man; understands his duties thoroughly as a first-class waiter, and willing to make himself useful in a first-class private family; undoubted City references; no objection to the country; moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Swiss Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, NEWLY ARRIVED; speaks English; twenty-three years of age; would make himself useful; is strictly sober and has no company; small wages accepted. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and understands his duties in every respect; unexceptionable City reference. Address John, Box No. 22 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN AS first-class waiter; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent references. Apply at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

WANTED—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation requests merchants, and all parties wanting book-keepers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, cashiers, &c., to apply at corner 23d st. and 4th av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT EITHER IN THE CITY or country, for from ten to 200 first-class Italian laborers. Address L. F. M., No. 508 Broome st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; Protestant; English, Scotch, or German preferred; must be strong and neat, and willing to go into the country in the Summer. Apply to-day at No. 848 Lexington av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; reference required. Inquire at No. 6 West 21st st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—FRENCH PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress; best City references required. Apply at No. 60 West 48th st., after 10 o'clock.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS DRURY, who left Boyle, Ireland, for the Canadas, in 1847, by his brother, Michael Drury, in the employ of [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LOHENGRIN, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Campanini, Signor Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CENTRAL PARK—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE PETIT FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Marie Aimée, MM. Juteau and Santi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ZIP; OR POINT LYNDE LIGHT.—Miss Lotta.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—Music, &c.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth. N. Seymour, and others.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND CONCERT.—Miss F. Rokohl, Mr. Frank Bartlett, Mr. Arbuckle, and Military Band.

ROBINSON HALL.—RECITATIONS AND MUSIC.—Miss B. D. Melville, Miss H. T. Gillett, Mr. Albert J. Holden.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts. If any higher rates are demanded, report the facts to the local Postmaster.

The postage on copies directed to subscribers in New-York City has been prepaid by the publishers.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one door west of Third avenue, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

There is little prospect of decisive financial legislation this week, as will be seen by the description given in our Washington dispatches of the situation of the subject in the two Houses of Congress. We think it is not, however, hazarding much to say that the result most likely to be reached is the establishment of free banking in one shape or another. Whether this result will be arrived at this week, or not until after much delay, it is impossible to predict.

The Commissioners of Accounts are entitled to praise for doing all in their power to thwart the efforts of the *Herald* to destroy the credit of the City. With that reckless disregard of truth which is the chief characteristic of that sheet, the *Herald* has been making wild statements concerning the management of the City finances, upon which we commented yesterday. The Commissioners of Accounts now declare the rumor that they have preferred charges against Controller GREEN to be "wholly unauthorized and without foundation." It would be their duty, if there was anything wrong in the management of the City finances, to make charges against the Controller, and their statement is therefore equivalent to a declaration that nothing is amiss. It must not be supposed, however, that this exposure will induce the *Herald* to retract its statements, or prevent it from making fresh efforts in the same direction. Its hostility to honesty and efficiency in Municipal affairs is a guarantee that it will attack these qualities wherever they may be found. Mr. WHEELER and his colleagues have done their best to check these efforts for the present.

It is possible for the Erie Railway strikers at Susquehanna to lose public sympathy altogether. The propositions made by the company yesterday were sufficiently just to entitle them to immediate consideration, if not instant acceptance. That the strikers refused to entertain them until to-day, but, in the meantime, were induced by the presence of the armed force sent by Gov. HARTRANFT to permit passenger traffic to be resumed, is not much to their credit. It shows that they can be controlled in their proceedings only by the assertion of the authority of the law in its most emphatic form. But, while censuring the men on strike for the interruption of traffic and the extreme measures they have taken, the public will not hold the company blameless in the matter. The offer to pay the wages, for February and March proves that the company is in arrears for those months at least, and if the money to pay these claims can be obtained on a sudden emergency, it is natural to believe that these debts might have been paid before. This affair at Susquehanna places it beyond all doubt that the present management of the Erie Road is inefficient, if nothing worse. But would JAY GOULD improve it? The shareholders seem to be between the upper and nether millstone.

Many defects in the present laws relating to citizenship will be removed by the bill which has been agreed upon by the House Committee on Foreign Relations. The attention of Congress was called to this subject by the President in his last annual message, and especially in reference to expatriation and the election of nationality by individuals. The new bill appears to have been drawn to meet the recommendations of the President, and to settle, upon just and well-defined principles, the various perplexing questions which have arisen in this matter. The bill is doubtless susceptible of amendment in some particulars, and we hope it will receive that careful consideration which the President declared that the subject deserves. Congress should now pass a law under which it will be possible, under all circumstances, for the executive officers of the Government to determine who are and who are not citizens of the United States.

The disagreement of the jury in the Callender case is a serious public misfortune. The case is a very important one. The position of Bank Examiner under our present law is one of the utmost delicacy. It requires stanch integrity, firmness, sound judgment, and tact to avoid even the suspicion of evil. CALLENDER is accused of receiving money from the Ocean Bank to influence his official action. Two of the jurors, it is reported, were so convinced of his innocence that they compelled the discharge of the jury. But ten of them believed him guilty, and certainly his course is not above suspicion. He had a loan of some $70,000 from the bank, and failed to report its insolvency. That, we believe, is what the testimony plainly shows.

Next week another theatre will be opened for the benefit of the inhabitants of this City. It is to be under the management of Mr. W. STUART, formerly of the Winter Garden—a gentleman of much experience in theatrical affairs, and well calculated to render the new enterprise prosperous. He knows the public with which he has to deal, and he will have numerous friends from the outset, for he has long been an active worker in the field of journalism, as well as in that of theatrical management. The theatre itself will be one of the prettiest in the City, and the site is very convenient for our playgoers—in Twenty-second street, close to Broadway. It is, therefore, within easy reach of many of the chief hotels, and in the centre of the best part of the City. Mr. FECHTER will appear on the first night in a new play of his own, and there will consequently be great interest in the beginning of a season which we trust is destined to be profitable to the managers and proprietors of the "Park Theatre."

CORRUPTION AT ALBANY.

The exhibition which certain members of the Legislature contrived to make of themselves during the past week deserves some attention, apart from the personal questions involved. It is evident that their wrath arose, in part at least, from a false idea of their own duties and the duties of the press. The Legislature and the press are alike supposed to be devoted to the service of the public—the press more than the Legislature, for in these days it is very rare to hear of corruption in the one direction, while it is not uncommon to hear of it in the other. The circumstances which provoked the outburst last week are illustrative of this fact. The Assembly Railroad Committee is largely composed of men, as we showed last Monday, who are more or less familiar with one of our railroad kings. It reported a bill in which this potentate was interested without the least delay—it has kept back other bills, in which he is not interested, in spite of the most pressing efforts to extract them. The result was that much dissatisfaction was caused, and a story was set afloat that money had been used at Albany. If members of the Assembly did not hear this story before it made its appearance in the newspapers, we can only say that they must have been very deaf. It was the common talk. In our columns it was repeated in our Albany letter in the form of a rumor—the *Herald* stated it as a fact, although it has since crouched down very meekly, and endeavored to save itself by abusing its contemporaries. This may not be very honest—but honesty is a word which is probably not clearly understood by the compiler of the slip-slop at present poured into the *Herald* by a genius whose portrait used frequently to adorn a City contemporary. All this, however, is of no consequence—but it *is* of consequence that the legislator should understand that the press must and will endeavor to prevent the continuance of those practices which have too long been associated with the very name of Albany legislation.

Old members of the Assembly, like Mr. ALVORD, may pretend to be very indignant when the newspapers talk of corruption, but they cannot be quite ignorant of the fact that votes have been bought and sold, and at no remote period. Every year the charge is made against the Legislature, and until now it has scarcely ever been denied. The existence of an organized "lobby" at Albany is known to all the country. It would be absurd to affect ignorance of it. The men who compose that lobby are almost as well, though by no means so favorably, known in the State as the Governor himself. Their trade is unblushingly defended and advocated in a paper published in this City, managed by one of the professors of the art. Thousands of persons, who have either wanted to get bills passed through the Legislature or to prevent bills from being passed, have become practically acquainted with the fact that bribery is looked upon as a perfectly legitimate mode of doing business at Albany. If we could ascertain the amount of money which the New-York Central and the Erie Railroads have paid away in buying votes, the whole nation would stand amazed. In 1867 we devoted some time to the discussion of this subject, and on the 8th of April of that year the late Mr. RAYMOND wrote in these columns as follows:

"We venture to say that, as a general rule, for the last ten years, one-fifth of the members of each House have been in the habit of taking bribes for their votes—the fact is open, notorious to every one who has had any personal connection with Albany legislation. Yet not a single man has during all that time been detected and punished. * * We speak what hundreds of men know, from personal experience, that no bill whose passage will confer pecuniary advantage upon any man, or any corporation, can be passed in Albany except by bribery—*except by paying members to pass it.* No man can get his rights, or prevent serious damage to his private interests, or avert ruin from himself and his family, except by bribery. That is the actual state of things in the Legislature. * * Either this state of things must be remedied or the State Capitol ought to be removed to Auburn or Sing Sing. Our legislators and convicts should change places."

We wonder Mr. RAYMOND was not summoned to Albany to give an account of himself for writing passages so very disrespectful to the Legislature—but so true! About the same time, another City journal declared that since 1853 the New-York Central Railroad had spent more than half a million of dollars at Albany; that in 1865 they paid a very large sum of money to the Senate Railroad Committee, and that one Senator alone demanded and received $25,000 for his vote. The same writer stated that the "whole amount paid in 1865 (by the New-York Central) to members of the Legislature and outsiders did not vary much from $100,000. I am inclined to the opinion that it rather exceeded that sum." (New-York *Tribune*, letters dated March 18, 19 and 28, 1867.)

It will not do to say that all this has been changed, for the very same men who were engaged in the lobby at the above period are there still—with one or two exceptions. Do they go to Albany to visit the tombs of their grandmothers, or to say their prayers? Why are they still hovering round the halls of the Legislature? Because bribery has to be done—because the same system of legislation prevails now as in the times above referred to. We hope the number of honest members is larger now than it was when Mr. RAYMOND wrote, but we are by no means sure even of that. If Mr. VANDERBILT, or JAY GOULD, or GEORGE LAW would tell all they knew on this subject, what tales they could relate!

We have always endeavored to break up the trade of lobbying, and thereby we have brought down on our heads the maledictions of all who are interested in that abominable calling—we cannot call it infamous, for the lobbyists do not seem to be much worse thought of by anybody than if they were honest mechanics. We have been furiously assailed by "legislators" who take the money, and by "lobbyists" who pay it out—not forgetting to keep the lion's share for themselves. We regret that our efforts in the past have not been more successful, but that is no reason for discontinuing them. There are many contests in this world which are not successful at first, but which are victorious in the end. We believe that the Republican Party should have utterly rooted out the organized bribery which goes on at Albany. That achievement would have been as great a glory to it in this State as the abolition of slavery was in the nation. The time has come when the people will no longer put up with the lobbyist or the corrupt legislator; and if the Republicans at Albany will not suppress both, the people will be very likely to suppress the Republican Party next Fall—so far as this State is concerned. The blame for such a disaster will not rest upon us. No one can deny that we have done our duty faithfully, and when men like Mr. LINCOLN denounce THE TIMES in the vilest language, we accept his abuse as a testimony to the earnestness and efficiency of our labors.

DEMOCRATIC DIFFICULTIES.

It is a noteworthy fact that since the disappearance of slavery and the rebellion from the field of politics, the Democratic Party is a party without ideas. Not that there are not ideas, such as they are, in abundance, among individual Democrats; but they are not the ideas of the party, and they never can be. A party without common ideas, and those of a large and commanding kind, is as badly off as a merchant without capital, an army without leaders, a ship adrift with no compass and no chart. For what is a party but a body of men holding some purpose in common, and organized to carry it out? We should be pleased to have some one point out what purpose the Democrats of to-day have in unison. They have certain prejudices, inherited or otherwise, and certain partisan associations which originated in times when the party had convictions and passions, and which continue to exert some influence now by pure *vis inertiæ*. But these are constantly weakening. They received a terrible blow in 1872 from the shameless surrender of all pretense of principle by the party leaders, and if a really national issue were to arise to-day, they would wholly disappear. The Democratic leaders, of course, have some semblance of united purpose. They are mostly in public life, or not long out of it, and they would like to remain or return. They are subject to the cohesive power of common ambitions. Such men as Mr. FERNANDO WOOD have, of course, a definite object to which they see that the Democratic Party is essential. More honest men are not more disinterested. Such men as Mr. COX, Mr. BECK, Mr. THURMAN, do not see a field for themselves outside of the Democratic ranks. They have been long in them. They still cherish political principles which are more Democratic than Republican; they have certain ideals that they have formed from the traditions of the party; but they must see that there is a very narrow circle of their followers who at all sympathize with their better feeling, or who can even understand it. Yet small as is their support, it is greater than they could get elsewhere.

We pointed out, the other day, that the Democrats were radically divided on the financial question. Some few of them are sincerely opposed to inflation, and for sound reasons; but they must find the advocacy of their ideas discouraging work. The inflationists in their own party outvote them two to one, and meet them, moreover, with the flat assertion that the mass of the party are not on the side of safety, but in favor of "more money." Under these circumstances, the continual and tedious attempt of the *World* to fasten the epithet "inflationists" on Republicans is very ridiculous. We may ascribe it to the desperate strait in which the party organ finds itself, but it is nevertheless absurd. When, for instance, Gen. HAWLEY'S paper has the manliness to denounce the vote on the legal tenders as leading to bankruptcy, and to point out the errors of his party in carrying such a measure, and the *World* undertakes to counteract the effect of so bold a step by trying to prove that Gen. HAWLEY is an "inflationist," every one can see how petty its purpose is, and how very slippery is its own political position. It is trying to win support for its own party in Connecticut from Republicans who do not believe in inflation. But though Republicans should disapprove the course of their own party, why should they turn to the Democrats, who gave as many votes, in proportion, to inflation as did the Republicans?

Another question in regard to which the Democrats are utterly unable to successfully assert their old notions is the transportation question. During the recent debate in the House of Representatives on that subject, Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin, and Mr. EDEN, of Illinois, maintained in a very logical and able manner the old doctrines of Democracy touching the rights of States and the limitation of Federal authority. If there had been any real conviction on the part of the Democrats on these points, these gentlemen would have defeated the McCrary bill. They would have led their party to a certain and brilliant victory. But when the vote was taken, the party "went wild." They were hopelessly divided. A very considerable number, including some of the most prominent members, were found voting in support of a bill embodying the extremest views of the sphere of the National Government. Imagine Mr. JEFFERSON or Gen. JACKSON supporting a measure which gave the United States absolute arbitrary supervision of the charges of corporations created by State laws. The mere mention of the thing, as a measure for Democrats to support, is enough to make these worthies turn in their graves.

The two questions to which we have alluded—the finance and transportation questions—are the two most prominently before Congress at the present moment, or likely to be this session. If the Democrats cannot make anything like a consistent showing in regard to them, with what confidence can they appeal to the country in the Fall, when another Congressional election will take place? We do not deny that the Republican Party is somewhat divided. But that, in the ordinary course of events, would tell for the Democratic Party. It certainly would if the latter were in any position to take the advantage. But it is not. Whatever the Democrats may say against Republican action on important questions, they must say also of their own. The party is not now, and nothing appears likely to make it, even approximately a compact opposition party. It does "but waste its breath when it doth rail so loud" against the Republicans. It must mend its own ways very greatly before it can hope that the people will transfer to it the political confidence they have so long shown to its rival.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

Recent events seem to indicate that the Republicans of Connecticut can achieve a substantial victory on Monday next, if they properly improve the few remaining days of the canvass. The Democrats have become so scared that they are conducting the canvass in the most unscrupulous manner. They declare the Republican Party to be responsible for SANBORN, and to have approved of his proceedings; they tell the people that the Republican Party is for inflation, and attempt to prove it by misrepresenting the votes of Congressmen upon the Currency bill, in which work the *World* naturally assists. When they use such means as these, it is plain that the Democrats of Connecticut consider themselves in a bad way.

But the Republicans must not trust for victory entirely to Democratic calumny. Connecticut is always a close State, and the Republicans have never carried it except by hard work. In 1872, with a candidate so popular as Gov. JEWELL, they succeeded by only 53 votes, and last year, when they were divided, they were beaten over 5,000. But they should not be discouraged by the result of last year, for they entered the present contest under much more promising circumstances. All the feuds in the party had been healed, and the State ticket which was nominated, being unexceptionable in itself, is heartily indorsed by the entire party. Mr. HARRISON, the candidate for Governor, is especially popular, and is sure to poll his full party strength. On the other hand, the Democrats, who last year were united and energetic in support of their ticket, are now indifferent and broken into factions. At the outset the leaders were confident of success, and the prize of a seat in the United States Senate being before them, each one of them began and has continued to labor for the seat for himself. In this way the general party interests have been sacrificed, and the chances of a Republican victory are largely increased.

That victory, however, can be secured only by hard work upon the part of our friends. On election day care should be taken to bring out every vote. It is this attention to details which will carry the election. There is no doubt that a majority of the voters of the State desire a Republican success, but it is well known that many voters fail to go to the polls unless they are specially urged to perform their duty. These voters will win or lose the State on Monday for the Republicans according as they are brought out or neglected. The Executive Committee in each precinct should therefore adopt measures to secure these voters. The party organization in Connecticut is admirably adapted for this kind of work, and the leaders have only to use proper exertions to secure the success which is so essential to the welfare of their State.

The Republicans have not in recent years had greater incentives to exertion than at present. The Democrats are now making open war upon the excellent Registry law of the State, and if they should secure the Governor and Legislature, they would be sure to repeal this law. The way to all sorts of frauds upon the ballot-box would be thus opened, and the Republicans could not expect to again control the State. They are, therefore, not only striving to carry this election, but those of future years, and this reflection should induce them to spare no efforts which may be necessary to gain that end. They should also remember that the choice of a United States Senator depends upon the Legislature which will be elected on Monday. A Democrat in the Senate, from Connecticut, would be a disgrace to the Republicans of the State, who have it within their power to prevent this national misfortune. Let every Republican, therefore, be sure to go to the polls on Monday, and vote the State ticket and for members of the Legislature. We are glad to see that the Republican press in the State is fully alive to the importance of the contest, and is making a canvass not less active than it is sensible. Public interest in the struggle has been aroused by the efforts of the press, and if the proper means are used on election day to get out the voters we are sure the Republicans will have reason to be satisfied with the result.

MR. STRAKOSCH'S OPERATIC SEASON.

A season of Italian opera, superior in every respect to any ever known in this City, is now near its end. The old system of relying upon a famous soprano, associated with a company of nonentities, a voiceless chorus, and a tuneless orchestra, has, we think, been permanently destroyed by Mr. STRAKOSCH. Certainly Mr. STRAKOSCH has had one bright, particular star in his company in the person of Mme. NILSSON, but without this great artiste's aid he has given brilliant opera nights—as witness the highly-successful performances of "Aida" and "Ernani." All the standard operas have been given in the most complete manner, Mr. STRAKOSCH, even in the matter of scenery, having succeeded in establishing a reform upon the stage of the Academy of Music. Throughout the season no opera has been given in a slipshod manner, even such time-honored favorites as "Lucia" and "Traviata" being sung with exceptional excellence.

Mr. STRAKOSCH has, however, higher claims on public gratitude than all this can give him. His production of VERDI'S "Aida" and WAGNER'S "Lohengrin" will make his managerial efforts memorable above anything achieved by former impresarios. The remarkable performance of "Aida" has received lavish praise from all quarters. It certainly deserved all that has been said about it. In a musical sense, it was as nearly perfect as we could desire. As a spectacle it was magnificent, even in these days of spectacular triumphs. In the case of "Lohengrin" Mr. STRAKOSCH deserves even higher commendation. The difficulties attending the production of such an opera are incredible to the uninitiated. Yet, when such a recital of "Lohengrin" as was witnessed last Monday is to be seen at the close of an unremunerative season, certainly the manager deserves very much higher rewards than he has any possibility of receiving. Had the opera season been highly successful, financially, the manager's enterprise in the production of one of these novelties would have been something unusual; but we must remember that both of these undertakings were completed at great cost, in the face of rather discouraging business. Again, it should be remembered that, under no circumstances, could Mr. STRAKOSCH hope to be commensurately paid for his outlay in the production of these operas. A theatrical manager producing a successful play can anticipate a run of a hundred nights, or even more, but no opera could draw for even a dozen consecutive nights.

Of the artists Mr. STRAKOSCH has shown us this season, there has been but one opinion. They are the best that judgment and liberality could give us. Mme. NILSSON has achieved, if possible, even higher honors this season than heretofore. Miss CARY, who now ranks among the operatic world's greatest contralti, has increased her already great popularity; and Mlles. TORRIANI and MARESI have shown themselves brilliant vocalists and actresses. The gentlemen of Mr. STRAKOSCH'S company have proved particularly strong. Signor CAMPANINI is now acknowledged to be the first tenor on the Italian stage. His performances have been a series of triumphs, culminating in his magnificent impersonation of WAGNER'S hero. M. MAUREL, the principal baritone, in one season has won an extraordinary success. M. CAPOUL still maintains great popularity, and has shown himself to be an enthusiastic and conscientious artist. Signors DEL PUENTE and NANNETTI, two thorough artists, complete this brilliant and exceptional company. It is saying but little to assure Mr. STRAKOSCH that every artist he has brought before us this season will be welcomed in the future as a tried and honored favorite. Lest there might be any doubt as to Mr. STRAKOSCH'S determination of not doing things by halves, we are to have a few opera nights with that glorious singer, Mme. LUCCA, whose appearance on the Italian stage will be hailed with delight, and will bring a most brilliant operatic season to a triumphant termination.

A NEW WAY TO COLLECT DEBTS.

We referred the other day to the annoyance which house-keepers are often subjected to by tradesmen who know better than their customers what the latter want, and who persist in sending home by servants articles which were never ordered and are not desired. This is sometimes a source of serious vexation. It is a trifle, however, compared with a practice which has lately come into vogue, which appears to be spreading, and which in the hands of dishonest shop-keepers is made the instrument of a studied and extensive system of something very like black-mail. Its operation is usually about as follows: Some small purchase having been made, say of an article of furniture which proves unsatisfactory, or some trifling repairs ordered which are performed in a slovenly and imperfect manner, the attention of the tradesman is directed to the fact and a rectification is requested. With an honest tradesman, or even a politic tradesman, who knows that good and faithful work is, in the long run, the best advertisement, such an intimation is all that is necessary to secure the desired corrections. With the tradesman of the class we have in mind, who is neither honest nor politic, amendment is promised, but, as a rule, never carried out. Instead, a bill is rendered in due time, usually for some exorbitant amount, and always addressed to the lady of the house. Desirous of saving her husband unnecessary trouble after his day's work, she goes herself to the shopkeeper, and points out the errors which she believes to be simply the fruit of an honest mistake. Again satisfaction is promised, and again not rendered.

Instead, our dismayed housekeeper receives after an interval a formidable document, announcing in all the terrors of type that the Universal Collection Agency has a claim against her for so many dollars and cents, which she is peremptorily requested to pay, under pain of being subjected to all the legal proceedings, costs, and penalties in such case made and provided. To the untutored mind of this poor housekeeper, the very mention of legal proceedings comes with a crushing and altogether demoralizing effect. Before the awe-inspiring apparition of the Universal Collection Agency, all her resolution to resist what she knows to be an imposition falls at once. She is forced to bring up the conjugal reserves, and her husband goes into action with the firm determination of doing those unutterable things which husbands always resolve upon in such emergencies. But, arrived at the offices of the Universal Collection Agency, he is confronted by such an imposing array of plate glass and black walnut, and such an overpowering magnificence of upholstery, that his resolution to give battle is almost routed at once. The bland and impersonal indifference of the gentlemanly secretary completes his discomfiture, and he pays the debt which he does not owe without a word. He realizes that to the Universal Collection Agency a million lawsuits for such claims as his would be rather a pastime than otherwise, and he is glad to get away from the plate glass and the upholstery and the clerkly indifference with a receipt and the balance of his money.

The experience is doubtless one which some of our readers have been through. The incidents, of course, differ. Sometimes the bill is for articles which have been returned, or for services which have not been rendered—always for charges that are unjust. In the particular instance which suggested this notice, the young man of the Universal Collection Agency called after the claim had been paid and receipted for to suggest the propriety of a second payment. In furtherance of that ingenuous design, he insisted upon spending most of the afternoon in the hall, and only left when the approach of the dinner hour made it probable that he would have masculine remonstrance to deal with. Had the receipt been lost or mislaid, doubtless the claim would have been paid twice. The smallness of the amount involved in all such cases makes it easier for a busy man to pay twice than to incur the trouble and loss of time involved in going to law.

It is upon that understanding that the Universal Collection Agency is founded and flourishes. We need not say that the principle is a wrong one. But the temptation to any concern of this kind to take doubtful business must be strong. For housekeepers the proper course is plain—to deal so far as possible only with tradesmen of tried and approved integrity, and resolutely to refuse payment of all unjust demands, even at the expense of a little time and trouble.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Strakosch's six weeks' Spring season of Italian opera will close with Saturday's matinée. The immediate chaces of hearing the operas of the day by a company of unrivaled excellence are, therefore, numbered. The announcements are very judicious, for both "Lohengrin" and "Aida" may be listened to anew, and "La Favorita," which has not been given this season, is to be represented.

Wagner's work will be preformed this evening and Sbturday afternoon, and "Aida" Friday evening. "La Favorita" may be enjoyed Wednesday, when Mme. Lucca, now under the régime of Mr. Strakosch's, will appear as *Leonora*, while Signor Campanini will personate *Fernando*, Signor Nannetti, *Baldassare*, and Signor Del Puente *Alphonso*.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

It should not be forgotten that the sojourn of Mlle. Aimée and her merry company at the Lyceum Theatre is to end with this week. The performances of M. Chizzola's capital artists have drawn to the Lyceum the most fashionable audiences ever brought together, even in the palmiest days of opera bouffe, by this style of entertainment, and the season in this City might have been prolonged with advantage, but for other engagements. To-night "Le Petit Faust" is to be given, and the same programme is to be interpreted to-morrow, while "La Fille de Madame Angot" will be the attraction on Wednesday and Thursday.

THE CONCERT SEASON.

Miss Rokohl and Mr. Bartlett are to sing at Mr. Gilmore's Monday concert this evening. At the concert to occur at the Brooklyn Tabernacle to-morrow, Mme. Lucca will be the vocalist. The Yale College Glee Club concert takes place Thursday, at Steinway Hall. Mr. Thomas will give a concert on April 9. Mme. Di Murska is to sing at the next Sunday concert at the Grand Opera-house.

THE THEATRES.

Miss Lotta enters upon an engagement at Booth's this evening. She will act in "Zip," a new piece written for her by Mr. F. Marsden. At Wood's Museum, Miss Alice Placide is to appear this week, in "Little Rifle." No changes of bill are to be mentioned elsewhere.... The play in which Mr. Fechter will perform on the occasion of the opening of Mr. Stuart's new Park Theatre, to-night week, is understood to be an adaptation of "Le Médecin des Infants."

THE COLOSSEUM.

Prof. Richards, A. M., Ph. D., will deliver a series of popular lectures on "The Chemistry of Fire," at the Colosseum during this week. These lectures will be illustrated by brilliant experiments and costly apparatus, and, we learn, are to be "delivered in a plain and simple manner, divested of all technicalities."

TOM TAYLOR'S NEW PLAY.

The London *Daily News* of March 10 has the following critique of "Clancarty:"

"The romance of the Peerage has furnished Mr. Tom Taylor with the story of a new four-act historical drama, entitled 'Clancarty; or, Wedded and Wooed,' which was performed for the first time at the Olympic Theatre on Monday evening. His period is the reign of William III., and his hero *Donagh Macarthy, Earl of Clancarty*, and *Viscount* and *Baron Muskerry*, in the peerage of Ireland, who also, by the way—though we hope that no advantage will be taken by jokers of that fact—numbered among his other honors the title of 'Baron of Blarney.' In a note to the programme Mr. Taylor thus sketches the theme of the play, showing how far he is, and how far he is not, indebted to the history of those troublous times:

The history of the assassination plot of 1696 has been told in detail by Lord Macaulay, from materials furnished mainly by the State trials of that date. The story of the marriage of Lord and Lady Clancarty, while still boy and girl—a practice not uncommon at the time when it occurred, their long and entire separation, their encounter as strangers, the husband's subsequent discovery of himself to his wife, the rapid growth of their love, Clancarty's arrest in his wife's arms by Lord Charles Spencer, her brother, and his condemnation to death under the High Treason act, being found in England without royal license, after filling high posts in the armies and councils of James II. at St. Germain's, and the pardon obtained with difficulty from the King by the loving courage of Lady Clancarty, is also historical. The author is answerable for implicating Lord Clancarty in the assassination plot of 1696 (for most of the features and actors of which, as here represented, including the scenes and characters at the Hurst, there is historical authority,) and for assigning to him the manly and courageous part in first revealing the plot to the King and the Earl of Portland, which was really played by Thomas Prendergast, a Jacobite gentleman of Lancashire. The assassination plot immediately preceded the reunion of Lord and Lady Clancarty, and the combination of the two series of incidents involved no violence to historical consistency.

Out of this promising material Mr. Taylor has constructed a drama with a great deal of historical color about it, and a plot which is fairly dramatic—and would be more dramatic still if the main thread of the story, the history of the courtship between Clancarty and his wife, were pursued with a little more steadfastness of purpose. There is something exceedingly fresh and pleasing in the whole position of affairs between the pair—the lady's struggles against the danger of feeling too much interest in the man who pleads so eloquently for her husband, but whom she believes to be merely her husband's friend; and the dawn and growth of a sincere passion in the prescribed husband for the wife, whose relatives are his bitter enemies. The picturesque dash and spirit of Mr. Neville's performance of the part of *Clancarty*, and Miss Ada Cavendish's no less sincere and earnest acting in a character which requires the nicest knowledge of light and shade—all this, and the faithful historical surroundings of the scene, awakened in the audience so strong an interest that it was provoking to observe how often Mr. Taylor permitted this interest to evaporate while loitering, as it were, in the by-ways of his story. We can readily imagine that it will cost the author of "Clancarty" a pang to shear away some of his political, historical, and social allusions. In his carefully-written dialogue there is a fine flavor of the times which is not to [illegible] called 'a dish of right Bohea,' or an old acquaintance described as 'seeking speech' of somebody, or a lover expressing admiration for his mistress' homely cap in such words as "I swear thou look'st sweetest in thy mob." But the first business of a dramatist, after all, is to get on with his story. Attention to this maxim will often cover a multitude of dramatic sins; but it is doubtful if there is any example of neglect of it being entirely condoned for the sake of any amount of historic accuracy or carefully polished dialogue. To tell the truth, the drama suffers greatly from redundancy of words, and from Mr. Taylor's tendency to carry his situations beyond their true climax. It was this fault alone which rendered the bed-chamber scene of the third act flat and almost wearisome. As a foil to the serious and tender character of *Lady Clancarty*, Mr. Taylor has introduced a lively, 'feather-headed,' but thoroughly good-natured creature, in the person of *Lady Betty Noel*—a part sustained with unflagging vivacity and genuine gaiety of heart by Miss Fowler, who secured from an early stage in the performance a firm hold upon the audience. Mr. Vernon's performance of *Lord Charles Spencer* was an admirable portrait of the fierce, moody, Whig brother of *Lady Clancarty*. Mrs. Stephens is provided with one of those old women parts in which she has so often amused audiences, and Mrs. Vollaire, Mr. W. H. Fisher, and Miss Annie Taylor, also represent with good effect characters more or less prominent. Mr. Charles Neville's performance of *King William*, however, deserves something more than a passing notice. This young gentleman once bade fair to be one of the worst elocutionists on the stage; but his representation of the Dutch King was so careful, studied, and well-measured throughout, that it was a gratifying sign to observe how well it was appreciated by the spectators. A ruffianly Jacobite named *Cardell* is performed by Mr. G. W. Anson with an intensity and power which would certainly be effective in their place; but his whole performance is elaborated to a degree which a mere subsidiary character will not bear. His wild, speechless condition when he escapes from the infuriated mob into the Gate-house inspires almost a feeling of terror; and we dare say that his short, snapping utterances, though they remind one slightly of a dog in a fit of rabies, are true enough in their way; but the actor seems to forget that in the play he is after all but a subordinate personage, who ought to have stood aside with his gasping and clutching, in order that the story, about which the audience were more interested, should be permitted to move on. The play has been admirably put upon the stage; and the defects which stand in the way of its becoming as popular as so conscientious a work deserves to be can, we suspect, be very easily removed. It met with an enthusiastic reception, the author being more than once called before the curtain."

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

THE BILL AGREED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following is the full text of a bill agreed upon by the House Banking and Currency Committee, which will be reported by them for action when next called upon for reports:

A BILL to amend the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled—That section 29 of said act be so amended that said section shall read as follows: "Section 29. That no association organized under this act shall deposit with, loan to, in any manner, or purchase any obligation of including in the liabilities of a company, corporation, or firm, any person, company, corporation, or firm, the liabilities of the several members thereof to a greater amount than one-tenth of its unimpaired capital and surplus; Provided, that this limitation shall not apply to the discount of bona-fide bills of exchange drawn against actually existing values, the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person or persons, corporation, or firm negotiating the same, nor to deposits made by such associations with other organizations organized under the provisions of the National Currency act."

SEC. 2.—That section 53 of said act be so amended that said section shall read as follows: "Section 53. That if any association organized under the provisions of this act shall, by any of its officers, agents, servants, or directors, violate, or if any such officer, agent, or director shall knowingly permit the violation of, any of the provisions of this act, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association derived from this act shall be forfeited. Such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a proper Circuit, District, or Territorial Court of the United States, in a suit brought for that purpose by the Controller of the Currency, in his own name, before the association shall be declared dissolved; and in cases of such violation, every officer, agent, or director who participated in, or assented to, the same, shall be held liable, in his personal and individual capacity, for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person, shall have sustained in consequence of such violation; and any such officer, agent, or director who shall willfully violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $1,000, and imprisoned in the Penitentiary for a period not exceeding five years; and all suits and proceedings arising under the provisions of this act shall be conducted and prosecuted in the United States District Court for the district wherein the banking association is located whose officer, agent, or director shall have violated the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That when any association organized under the said act shall have gone into liquidation, and have been closed under the provisions of the forty-second section thereof, and any creditor of such association shall have obtained a judgment against it, and execution thereon shall have been returned unsatisfied, it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency forthwith, on the application of such judgment-creditor, and a certificate from the Clerk of the court in which such judgment may have been rendered setting forth that such judgment has been rendered, and that execution thereon has been issued and returned unsatisfied, to appoint a receiver for such association, who shall proceed in the manner provided for receivers under the fiftieth section of said act and who shall enforce the personal liability of the shareholders in the manner prescribed in said section fifty, and in this.

SEC. 4. That when any association organized under the said act shall have gone into liquidation, and have been closed under the provisions of the forty-second section thereof, and no receiver shall have been appointed for the term of two years, or when any association so organized shall have been in the hands of a receiver for the same length of time, the individual liability of the shareholders provided for by the twelfth section of said act may be enforced by any creditor of such association by bill in equity, in the nature of a creditor's bill brought by such creditor in his own behalf and on behalf of all other creditors of the association, against the shareholders thereof, in any court of the United States having original jurisdiction in equity for the district within which any of the shareholders may reside or be found, or in which such association may have been located or established.

THE BURIAL OF JUDGE DENT.

The remains of Judge Louis Dent reached St. Louis on Thursday afternoon last. They were accompanied by Col. Fred. Grant, Col. Casey, and Dr. Sharpe. The *Democrat* says that the body was at once conveyed to the residence of Col. John C. Dent, No. 3,407 Washington avenue, where a large concourse of mourning friends were assembled, and where funeral services were held. The casket was removed from the hearse and laid in the front parlor of Col. Dent's residence, but at the request of his family was not opened. On the lid of the coffin were three very handsome wreaths and a cross of flowers and ferns, and a plate with the inscription: "Louis Dent, died March 22, 1874; aged fifty-one years." Rev. Edward Coan, Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, clad in his priestly robes, read the Episcopal burial service. The remains were then attended by a large number of friends to Bellefontaine Cemetery, where the deceased was laid beside his father, Capt. Silas Dent. Judge J. F. Long, Clark Kennerley, H. Batte, Edward J. Glasgow, Charles F. Tracey, Dr. E. F. Smith and John D. Finney, acting as pall-bearers. Among those present were: Elihu H. Sheppard, whose pupil the deceased was thirty-seven years ago in St. Louis, Major Conzins, Anderson Arnot, Mr. Wetzel, Dr. H. B. Jennings, A. Sandford, Gen. Harney, John C. Davis, Dr. Reed of Idaho, John Magwire, Con. Caguire, J. B. Gray, Wm. McKee, Renshaw Fielding, Wm. Bernard, Gen. Easton, Col. Robert Campbell, and Thos. Rector.

A CLERGYMAN CONQUERS A BURGLAR.

A recent achievement of Rev. D. F. McLeod, an Episcopalian clergyman residing at "Clark Hill," near Niagara Falls, in Canada, is thus described by the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*: "On Wednesday night last Mr. McLeod was awakened from sleep by the barking of his dog. Thinking there might possibly be something wrong about the premises, he proceeded to an adjoining room, and there found a large-sized burglar. Both men being above the average weight and strength, a pretty lively time ensued for a few minutes. The minister, determined on forcing an unconditional surrender on the part of the burglar, very soon brought his antagonist to a realizing sense of the power and influence of muscular Christianity when properly directed. Succeeding after a violent struggle in throwing the burglar to the floor, he held him there until the arrival of a male servant, who was sent to procure a rope. The servant was ordered to tie the man, but, through fear and trembling, his fingers were unable to perform the office. Seeing that he had only himself to rely upon, the Parson placed his knees upon the breast of his victim, and finally succeeded, without aid, in securely binding his limbs, after he lashed him to a heavy piece of furniture, and then mounted guard over him till morning. In the struggle Mr. McLeod [illegible]

THE CHURCH COUNCIL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH REBUKED.

THE COMPLAINING CHURCHES COMMENDED FOR THEIR MORAL HEROISM—"NO CHURCH IS BEYOND THE REACH OF PUBLIC OPINION"—FULL TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

The following is the text of the report and judgment of the Council of Congregational Churches convened in Brooklyn last week to determine the questions at issue between the Church of the Pilgrims, Rev. Dr. Storrs, and the Clinton Avenue Church, Rev. Dr. Budington, on the one hand, and Plymouth Church on the other. The council was called by the two first-named churches, to advise them as to their duties and obligations toward the refractory congregation, and the report was read yesterday morning in the two summoning churches, having been finally passed, accepted, and made public shortly after midnight on Saturday.

THE REPORT.

This council has listened carefully to the committees of the churches by which it was convened, and has received from them a clear and earnest statement of the aims and principles which have determined the action of these churches in the proceedings which they ask us to review. We have also received from the Plymouth Church a communication declining an invitation from this council, as well as from these two churches, to appear by its Pastor and committee and assist in the presentation and discussion of the questions before us, but at the same time offering suggestions and arguments which we carefully and candidly considered. We cannot doubt the right of these two churches to ask advice of us concerning the regularity and the Christian character of what they have done in their dealing with the Plymouth Church. No church is beyond the reach of public opinion of other churches, expressed either directly or through an ecclesiastical council. Any church, in its essential and inalienable independence, may, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, consider any public action of any other church; may, in proper methods, express its approval or disapproval, and may make that public action the subject of a friendly correspondence and remonstrance, or, if need be, the ground of a temporary or permanent cessation of acts of intercommunion. There has been laid before us a series of letters that have passed between these two churches and Plymouth Church. On that correspondence it is our unquestionable right to have an opinion and to express it, though we have no right to try the Plymouth Church as a party before us. We have to say, then, that the letter of remonstrance and admonition with which the correspondence began was not uncalled for. The churches throughout the United States, and the general public also, felt a painful anxiety on a question imminent and urgent in the City of Brooklyn, and involving the honor, not of the Congregational churches only, but of Christianity itself. Without any more explicit reference to that question, it will suffice to say that in the Plymouth Church a complaint was brought against a member that he had "circulated and promoted scandal derogatory to the Christian integrity of the Pastor, and injurious to the reputation of the church." The person complained of appeared in the church meeting and declared that four years before that time he had, by his own volition, terminated his connection with the church; and thereupon his name was, by a vote of the church, dropped from the catalogue of its members. That action of the Plymouth Church was the occasion on which these two churches interposed with remonstrance, and with a request for a friendly conference. In this act they represented the interests of the fraternity of Congregational churches, whose principles of discipline and whose fair Christian fame were endangered by the course which Plymouth Church seemed to be pursuing. For this moral heroism they deserve thanks, even should errors of judgment be traceable in some of the details of their procedure. In our consideration of the letter then addressed to the Plymouth Church, we find that the impression made by it was in some measure different from what was intended by its authors. Written under the pressure of apprehensions and anxieties long suppressed, it seems to have impinged more painfully than was intended on the sensibilities of those to whom it was addressed. To many, the letter seems entirely unexceptionable in matter and in manner, and entirely appropriate to the occasion, while to others it seems unnecessarily severe in the tone of its condemnation of the proceeding complained of. In their second letter, the complaining churches, having found what impression they had made by their remonstrance, offered an explanation which, we trust, was not unacceptable. Concerning the reply of the Plymouth Church to that letter, we say nothing more than that an ingenuous explanation of the reasons which had prompted the Plymouth Church to rid itself of an offending member by an exceptional method, might have brought the correspondence to an early and happy termination. We can see no sufficient reason why the request of the complaining churches for a fraternal conference should not have been granted. In the subsequent correspondence we see, on the part of the complaining churches, an expression of their desire to unite with the Plymouth Church in referring the points of difference to the advice of this council. We find, on the part of the Plymouth Church, no definite expression either of consent or of refusal. Yet, inasmuch as the Plymouth Church did not distinctly refuse to unite in a reference to a council, we cannot but regret that the complaining churches did not urge their request till a refusal or an evasion should have become unequivocal. We are not invited, nor do we take it upon ourselves to advise the Plymouth Church concerning its methods of dealing with offenders. But we are invited to advise these two churches on certain questions. Therefore we say distinctly that the idea of membership in a Congregational Church is the idea of a covenant between the individual member and the church; that by virtue of that covenant the member is responsible to the church for his conformity to the law of Christ, and the church is responsible for him, and that this responsibility does not cease till the church, by some formal and corporate act, has declared the dissolution of the covenant. The covenant may be broken by the member. He may offend, and when duly admonished may give no satisfactory evidence of repentance. In that case he is cut off from communion; the church, having given its testimony, is no longer responsible for him, and he can be restored only by the removal of the censure. Voluntary absence of a resident member from the communion of the Church and from its public worship does not dissolve the covenant, but is a reasonable ground of admonition, and, if persisted in, of final censure. When a regular complaint is made against such a member that in some respect he violates the law of Christ, and especially when the complaint is that he has "circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of the Pastor, and injurious to the reputation of the Church," the consideration that he has long ago forsaken the Church is only an aggravation of his alleged fault.

In regard to the future relations between these churches and the Plymouth Church, we express our hope that the very extraordinary proceeding which gave occasion for the correspondence and for this council will not be a precedent for the guidance of that church hereafter. Could we suppose that such proceedings will be repeated, we should feel that the disregard of the first principles involved in the idea of church membership, and the idea of the fellowship of churches with each other, would require the strongest possible protest. But the communication from the Plymouth Church to this council makes professions and declarations which justify the hope that such deviation from the orderly course of discipline will not be repeated. The accused person in that case has not been retained in the church, nor commended to any other church. We recite some of these declarations from the Plymouth Church which encourage the hope we have expressed. "We rejoice," says the Plymouth Church, "to live in affectionate fellowship with all churches of the Lord Jesus, and especially with those who are in all things like-minded with us, holding to the same faith and order, not only in things fundamental, but in things less essential, yet dear to us by conviction or association. We cheerfully admit that whenever any church shall openly and avowedly change the essential conditions on which it was publicly received into the fellowship of neighboring churches, or shall by flagrant neglect exert a pernicious and immoral influence upon the community, or upon sister churches, it is their right, either by individual action, or by council, to withdraw their fellowship. We hold that preceding disfellowship, in all cases, there should be such affectionate and reasonable inquiry as shall show that the evil is real; that the causes of it are within the control of the church; that the evil is not a transient evil, such as may befall any church, but is permanent and tending to increase rather than to diminish." While it is not to be forgotten that this communication is entirely subsequent to the case as it stood upon the convening of this council, when the Plymouth Church, by its action of Dec. 5, had declared itself responsible for no other church, and no other church for it in respect to doctrine, order, and discipline, which action, as interpreted in the circumstances then existing, implied a withdrawal to the former of total independency, yet that church is to be fraternally judged by its latest utterance. These professions on the part of Plymouth Church may be accepted by [illegible] to maintain an efficient discipline, and to [illegible] mutual responsibilities of churches. At the same time the council feels constrained to declare that these declarations seem to us inconsistent with the resolution of interpretation adopted by the Plymouth Church Dec. 5, 1873, and with other acts and statements appearing in the published documents. We think that the action of that church, as presented in these documents, if unmodified, would justify these churches in withdrawing fellowship. Yet inasmuch as the Plymouth Church seems to us to admit in its communication to us the Congregational principles of discipline and fellowship, we advise the churches convening this council to maintain with it the relations of fellowship as heretofore, in the hope that Plymouth Church may satisfy these churches of its acceptance of the principles which it has been supposed to disavow. We also desire in this connection to reaffirm and emphasize the doctrine laid down in all our platforms of the obligation of fellowship. This duty applies to all Christian churches. In the case of those instituted and united in accordance with the Congregational polity, it involves that more intimate communion which is exercised in asking and giving counsel and receiving admonition, and other acts relative to doctrine, order, and discipline. This material responsibility of the Congregational Churches has characterized their system from the beginning, distinguishing it from simple independence. With the autonomy of the local church, it is one of the formative and essential principles of Congregationalism. Without it we have no basis in our polity for that system of co-operative effort to which our churches are pledged. We regard, therefore, the principles of fellowship which the Pastors and churches convening us so earnestly maintained, to be those which we have received from our fathers and the Word of God. We appreciate and honor their fidelity to these principles under circumstances of peculiar and severe trial, and we offer our earnest prayer to the Great Head of the Church, that He may bestow on them, and on the Pastor and Church with which they have been in correspondence, wisdom and grace; that He may guide them in all their action, and that he may quicken in all our churches, through these painful trials, a spirit of renewed fidelity to the sacred obligations of our covenants and our church communion; and we pray that He, to whom all power in heaven and on earth is given, and who has promised to be with his church always, even to the end of the world, and who, under the inspiration of His spirit and His truth, has joined these churches in a grand and memorable past, standing shoulder to shoulder in the great moral and spiritual battles of the age, may again unite them in the future conflicts and victories of His kingdom.

EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1873—EDUCATIONAL BENEFACTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 28, 1874.

The report of the National Commissioner of Education for 1873, now printing, will not make so large a volume as that for 1872, on account of the omission of some subjects which were that year treated in detail. But this report contains much more information respecting the educational institutions in the United States than that for 1872. For instance, the list of academies and high schools with which the bureau has come into communication this year is over 1,200, while last year the list numbered only about 800. Among the new subjects to which considerable space has been devoted are the sanitary condition of school-houses, the comparative expenditures for Police and educational purposes in the leading cities, and the growth of the Kindergarten in this country. Perhaps the most striking and interesting table is the one showing the gifts by individuals for educational purposes. The names of the benefactors, the amount of each benefaction, and the name of the institution receiving the same are given in detail. The following is a complete summary of the table, showing the amount of benefactions received in each State, (where the amount exceeds $1,000,) and the class of institutions to which they were given, the aggregate for the year for all purposes being $11,226,977, as follows:

Universities and colleges, $8,238,141; schools of science, $780,658; schools of theology, $619,801; medical colleges, &c., $78,600; superior instruction of women, $252,005; secondary instruction, $575,241; libraries, $379,011; museums of natural history, $131,680; deaf and dumb, $4,000; blind, $15,000; Peabody fund, $135,840; miscellaneous, $17,000.

Alabama—Received for the superior instruction of women, $4,000; total, $4,000.

California—Received for universities and colleges, $12,500; schools of science, $150,000; schools of theology, $14,841; secondary instruction, $5,350; libraries, $165,864; total, $348,555.

Connecticut—Universities and colleges, $455,784; secondary instruction, $137,315; libraries, $10,622; museums of natural history, $100; total, $603,821.

Georgia—Universities and colleges, $35,150; superior instruction of women, $1,000; secondary instruction; $1,500; total, $37,650.

Illinois—Universities and colleges, $306,612; schools of theology, $46,777; institutions for the superior instruction of women, $4,880; secondary instruction, $19,500; libraries, $570; total, $378,339.

Indiana—Universities and colleges, $208,384; schools of medicine, $5,000; superior instruction of women, $100,000; secondary instruction, $14,000; total, $327,384.

Iowa—Universities and colleges, $63,000; schools of theology, $2,755; total, $65,755.

Kansas—Universities and colleges, $12,000; total $12,000.

Kentucky—Universities and colleges, $121,500; secondary instruction, $3,400; libraries, $25; deaf, dumb, and blind, $500; total, $125,425.

Louisiana—Universities and colleges, $6,000; total, $6,000.

Maine—Universities and colleges, $212,500; schools of science, $500; schools of theology, $4,000; secondary instruction, $20,000; total, $237,000.

Maryland—Universities and colleges, $3,505,500; schools of medicine, $800; libraries, $898; deaf, dumb, and blind, $1,000; total, $3,508,198.

Massachusetts—Universities and colleges, $250,160; schools of science, $442,500; schools of theology, $33,-625; schools of medicine, $2,000; superior instruction of women, $24,000; secondary instruction, $102,-500; libraries, $70,372; museums of natural history, $126,455; miscellaneous, $6,000; total, $1,057,612.

Michigan—Universities and colleges, $142,000; schools of theology, $3,000; total, $145,000.

Minnesota—Universities and colleges, $124,587; total, $124,587.

Mississippi—Superior instruction of women, $3,000; total, $3,000.

Missouri—Universities and colleges, $202,500; schools of theology, $11,500; schools of medicine, $1,000; superior instruction of women, $41,000; total, $256,000.

Nebraska—Universities and colleges, $22,000; total, $22,000.

New-Hampshire—Colleges, $3,695; schools of science, $60,000; schools of medicine, $5,000; superior instruction of women, $1,000; secondary instruction, $55,865; libraries, $7,654; museums of natural history, $425; total, $133,639.

New-Jersey—Universities and colleges, $128,500; schools of theology, $18,100; secondary instruction, $30,000; libraries, $120; total, $176,720.

New-York—Universities and colleges, $716,073; schools of science, $15,000; schools of theology, $451,177; superior instruction of women, $31,125; secondary instruction, $70,512; libraries, $9,248; museums of natural history, $100; total, $1,293,235.

North Carolina—Universities and colleges, $58,760; total, $58,760.

Ohio—Universities and colleges, $269,200; schools of science, $50,000; schools of medicine, $35,500; secondary instruction, $5,000; libraries, $900; museums of natural history, $1,500; total, $362,100.

Oregon—Secondary instruction, $2,875; total, $2,-875.

Pennsylvania—Universities and colleges, $438,325; schools of theology, $20,183; schools of medicine, $29,300; superior instruction of women, $1,300; secondary instruction, $54,500; libraries, $110,716; deaf, dumb, and blind, $2,500; miscellaneous, $1,000; total, $657,824.

Rhode Island—Universities and colleges, $4,000; secondary instruction, $19,500; libraries, $1,022; museums of natural history, $3,000; total, $27,522.

South Carolina—Universities and colleges, $3,000; schools of theology, $5,743; total, $8,743.

Tennessee—Universities and colleges, $636,750; schools of theology, $100; superior instruction of women, $2,500; deaf, dumb, and blind, $15,000; total, $654,350.

Texas—Universities and colleges, $5,000; secondary instruction, $1,259; total, $6,259.

Vermont—Universities and colleges, $7,158; superior instruction of women, $20,000; secondary instruction, $8,100; museums of natural history, $100; total, $35,358.

Virginia—Universities and colleges, $252,500; schools of science, $62,058; schools of theology, $1,000; superior instruction of women, $17,000; secondary instruction, $1,500; total, $344,058.

Wisconsin—Universities and colleges, $31,228; schools of theology, $7,000; superior instruction of women, $1,200; secondary instruction, $20,565; total, $59,993.

District of Columbia—Universities and colleges, $3,775; libraries, $1,000; total, $4,775.

The Bureau of Education was the first public agency to undertake the gathering of these facts, the first attempt being made by the present Commissioner, Gen. Eaton, in 1871, the showing for that year being over $[illegible], and for 1872 over $10,-[illegible].

PORTO RICO.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE ISLAND.

THE CONDUCT OF GEN. SAUR—FEELINGS OF THE NATIVES—A REVOLUTION THREATENED.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 21, 1874.

General attention has always been drawn to the Island of Cuba of late years because of the actual state of war existing within its boundaries. Therefore, but little heed was paid to Porto Rico, its sister island, suffering under the same horrible tyranny as Cuba, the outbreak and conspiracy at Lares having been the only tangible fact to prove that Porto Ricans and Cubans think alike and are equally anxious to shake off the hated yoke of Spain. Since 1869 the Porto Ricans have been quietly at work perfecting their arrangements, so that at any given moment, and whenever the state of affairs in Cuba should warrant it, they could at once set up an independent Government of their own or join with Cuba. The peculiar state of the Island prevented any serious demonstrations, and the leaders of independence were always met by refusals whenever they wanted to inaugurate a general armed movement. The moderate republicans are still in power, and they have always advised a continuance of peace, thinking, perhaps rightly, that it was the best thing which could be done for the island, and that it would preserve its prosperity in the future. The *Separatistas* have never been satisfied with this, because the quietness of Porto Rico was dangerous to the cause in Cuba, and they argued that a revolution in Porto Rico would exhaust the resources of the Spaniards in a much shorter time and lead to the establishment of a republic, including both islands. Under the different Governments in Spain and the special rule of Captains General sent from there since Gen. Saur left, liberal ideas and measures have been introduced into the island. The masses began to think and they felt proud of their representatives in the Spanish Cortes. The latter fact was the principal cause why no armed movement has been inaugurated in Porto Rico, and if the island had been deprived of representation in Congress, as was Cuba, it is certain that the inhabitants would have commenced a revolution. The state of affairs in Porto Rico and the continual introduction of liberal laws alarmed the ultra party in Cuba, who do not believe in anything except the divine institution of slavery and their pecuniary interest. The leaders here felt that the proximity and continuance of such ideas was dangerous to them, and that their most assiduous followers would in time ask for the same or analogous privileges, enjoyed by the inhabitants of the lesser Antilla. The reign of Gen. Primo De Rivera, a man possessed of rare abilities and fully alive to the fact that the rule and laws of the eighteenth century could not well be enforced in the ninteenth, capped the climax. Letters and telegrams, were sent and every imaginable influence was brought to bear on the new Government in Madrid. Gen. Rivera was painted in the blackest colors, and every ultra assured the Government that a revolution against the mother country was imminent, and would certainly break out if Rivera remained in power. Serrano, who naturally inclines toward the pro-slavery party, heeded these rumors, and anxious to have the influence of that prominent power in Spanish politics which has always fostered and favored a retrograde policy in the Antilles, from more or less interested motives, consented. The result was even more flattering than Gen. Rivera's antagonists anticipated. Gen. Laureano Saur, the Concha of Porto Rico, the idol of the pro-slavery party, and hated of all liberals, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Saur left Spain at once, and arrived in Porto Rico on the 2d of February. The Spaniards were jubilant, and when the news reached Havana the ultras met in the streets, looking as joyful as if they were now completely saved from all dangers, or, as they would say, "as if their mother-in-law had died."

To leave a single vestige of the acts of his predecessor would have been unlike Gen. Saur or the political party and ideas he represents. Every official owing his position to liberal ideas was maligned; the most absurd rumors concerning them were set in circulation, and the first order of Gen. Saur was that of reviving the law issued by him on the 23d of April, 1870, which rules Porto Rico as a colony and not as a State of Spain. He followed up this step by issuing a decree dissolving the Legislature of the island, *(Disputacion Provincial,)* and from that moment reigned supreme. Telegrams recalled Col. Cortes, the military Chief of Staff, who had been sent away by Rivera to the island. A feeling of dismay and consternation pervaded all classes not belonging to the ultra party, and many more whose conscience appears not to have been very clear, or who would have been accused of sympathizing with the Cubans, quietly left the island, some of them secretly, fearing arrest, and perhaps worse. On the 7th of February Saur dissolved all the City Councils *(Ayuntamientos)* of the island and appointed members of the Spanish party to fill the vacancies, instead of having them filled by election as the law directs. Saur, however, flattered the masses at the same time by making them believe that all positions would be filled by honest and capable officials. His promises in this respect have undoubtedly been frustrated by the continuous failure of that particular crop of officials in Spain, and he has retained or reappointed many who have always borne a rather bad reputation, although they are steadfast to their political creed, possibly because they were not allowed an opportunity to change it. The Spaniards say that all the changes effected by Saur have been excellent, and that the island has been greatly benefited by them. This may be true, although his opponents are far from conceding anything of the kind; it seems certain, however, that he has appointed some minor employes from among the people, who are honest and trustworthy. As Rivera had nearly all the army on his side, the ultras even spreading the report that he would resist the landing of Saur and compel him to proceed to Cuba, Saur at once began to remove every obnoxious officer. Whoever was known to have been a friend of Rivera, or who expressed republican opinions, belonged to the order of Freemasons, was an Abolitionist, or had many friends among the natives of the island, was at once decapitated and sent back to Spain or to Cuba, about fifty proceeding to Havana. The economy credited to Saur, and so loudly trumpeted to the world, sometimes owed its origin to very simple causes; he simply dismissed employes and filled their places by men working for a smaller salary, or else he sent off capable men, like the Professors in the high school in the capital and left their positions vacant. To show the exact state of affairs, as given by a prominent Liberal, a native of the island, who, however, is not a partisan of the insurgents in Cuba, and inclines strongly toward Spain and the Spaniards, we lay before the reader the following translation of a letter written by him to a friend in this city:

MY DEAR FRIEND: In answer to your inquiries, I can assure you that your fears are only too well founded. The measures inaugurated by Gen. Saur are producing an apparent state of peace and welfare, but such is not the case in reality. You know that I have always been opposed to your revolution in Cuba, and have used my utmost endeavors to prevent the [illegible] of similar events here. And yet I may say that the revolution has actually been inaugurated since the arrival of Saur, whose acts have brought about the evil of which I have always stood in fear—namely, a complete rupture between the native and European inhabitants. The Spaniards are walking about the streets with their heads erect, their looks denoting the immense satisfaction they feel, and their words breathing a tone of superiority and defiance. The gauntlet has been thrown, and only a miracle can save this island from the same fate as Cuba. I deeply deplore this sad state of affairs, as I see plainly that the armed revolution, with its horrors and penalties, will make its appearance before the majority of people even suspect it. I should prefer a thousand times to live in harmony with Spain and the Spaniards, but they have destroyed the bonds which ought to cement our union. Yet I had rather be with them than see this island reduced to poverty or assimilated to San Domingo or Hayti. Whenever the war begins, I shall abandon the country at once, with my heart shedding tears of blood. Saur has given life to the insurgent element, and may heaven pardon both, for both will be to blame for having aided in the destruction of one of the fairest spots on earth. Even now many people are selling out and placing funds abroad—a general feeling of distrust pervading the whole community. And so by Spain's own acts she will lose the last remnant of her once all-powerful sway in America, and her descendants will be delivered to the tender mercies of the negro and Anglo-American races, who will absorb us, by their vices and idleness of the former, and the superior instruction, energy and perseverance of the latter. I cannot write any more; the subject is too painful to me, and trusting that God in his mercy may yet vouchsafe some bright days to the unfortunate people of Cuba and Porto Rico, I am your friend. C.

This letter is undoubtedly a true statement of facts; the writer is one of the most influential men in Porto Rico, and certainly cannot be accused of being an Insurgent or Annexationist, judging from what he writes. Should Porto Rico rise, then it would go very hard with the Spaniards in Cuba, who would make superhuman efforts to maintain themselves, but would in a short time be compelled to succumb unless Spain itself could be pacified and consolidated, thus enabling the mother country to send reinforcements and supplies of every kind to the Antilles.

THE NEW PARK THEATRE.

The new theatre at Twenty-second street rapidly approaches completion, and so far as appearances can indicate it is likely to prove an acceptable addition to the numerous houses of amusement in the city. It will be under the direction of Mr. Wm. Stuart, and it is announced that the stage management and general direction of amusements will be under the competent control of Mr. Dion Boucicault. The size of the theatre is not large, the plot on which it stands being 60 by 100 feet. The front entrance is on Twenty-second street, and there is another entrance on Broadway, about midway in the block between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The building has been erected under the direction of Mr. Frederic Diaper, architect, and from plans drawn by that gentleman. The front on Twenty-second street is plain and substantial rather than ornamental, and is constructed of Philadelphia brick, with trimmings of Nova Scotia stone. In the construction of the new theatre, its acoustic properties have been specially looked to, and such arrangements have also been carried out as will insure a complete view of the stage from all the chairs in the auditorium. The size of the auditorium is 60 by 60 feet, and the division of the house is of the usual kind, consisting of the parquet or orchestra circle, dress circle, and gallery. There are twelve proscenium boxes, six on each side of the stage. The prevailing colors in the auditorium are French gray, and gold, with lines of red thrown in for the purposes of relief. A design emblematic of the arts, literature, painting, music, and the drama, adorns the ceiling, and is carried out with a great deal of elaboration, and over the proscenium there is an abundance of scroll work, surrounding a head of Shakespeare. Leaf ornamentation sets off the cornices, which are lined with red. The front of the galleries is painted in French gray of two shades, and suitable relief is introduced in the shape of a gilded ornament in each panel. There is also a heavy gilded base and frieze. The upholstery is generally of crimson velvet, and the chairs, of which there are 900, are covered with enameled cloth, also of a crimson shade. It is intended to have the private boxes hung with crimson satin, with borders of purple velvet, to which will be added the appropriate decorations of heavy gold cord and tassels. Economy of space in the auditorium will probably account for the fact that the orchestra will occupy a position inside the foot-lights and will be concealed from view. The size of the stage is 34 by 60 feet, and the floor is level. From the floor to the girders above is 52 feet, and the proscenium opening is 26 feet wide, and 24 feet to the top of the arch. What is technically known as the "scene dock" under the stage has a depth of 20 feet, and is 40 feet long by 10 feet wide. Of course every modern appliance in the matter of stage machinery will be brought into requisition, and the lighting of the house by gas and calcium lights is also effectually provided for. The intention is that the heating and ventilating of the theatre shall be on the most approved system. There are six dressing-rooms, and these are under the stage, which is at the Twenty-second street end of the theatre. They are 10 feet square, and are provided with every modern requirement. The general construction of the building is of the most substantial character, the walls being 24 inches thick, and the wood work correspondingly strong. A staircase, 18 feet wide, leads to the galleries or circles. There are only eight steps in the longest flight, and at the termination of each there is a broad platform to relieve any pressure which might occur from crowding. The entire cost of the building, exclusive of the lot on which it stands, will approximate pretty closely to $100,000.

MASKED ROBBERS IN JERSEY CITY.

About midnight last night four masked men entered the house of Jacob Glose, No. 123 Railroad avenue, in which sleeps a watchman named Muller, employed by Densmith & Brothers, jewelry manufacturers, who have their factory opposite Muller's house. The men entered through the rear door, and before the watchman was aware of their entrance, concealed themselves in a small room near where the watchman was. Muller, who had fallen asleep, was suddenly aroused by being thrown upon the floor, and before he could recover from his surprise was bound hand and foot. Two of the masked men kept guard over Muller while the others searched the house for the key of Densmith's factory, which they thought was concealed there. After ransacking the rooms they returned to where the watchman was, and, with pointed revolvers, demanded the key to the shop. Muller not having them could not comply with their request. This did not seem to satisfy them, as they said they would burn him alive unless he disclosed the whereabouts of the keys. They then gathered the bedding together, and, after saturating them with oil, said to Muller they would set the house on fire if he refused them the keys. They then searched him, and, after seeing that he was properly tied, set the bedding on fire, and then left the way they entered, taking nothing with them. In the meantime the flames spread rapidly through the building, which was a two-story frame one, and the entire place was in flames. Muller by this time had broken the bandages on his legs and escaped through the front door, and gave the alarm. Some citizens came to his assistance and untied his hands. The Fire Department was quickly summoned, but arrived too late to save the house, which was completely gutted. The factory was not damaged by the fire. Glose, the owner of the house, was in New-York with his family at the time. Muller was too terrified to give any description of the robbers, who made good their escape.

THE IRISH SOCIETIES OF KINGS COUNTY

A meeting of the Convention of Irish Societies of Kings County was held yesterday afternoon in Coakley Hall, a large number of the members of the Church and St. Patrick's Alliance Societies, and the Diocesan Union, being present. Mr. Thos. O'Connor was elected temporary Chairman. On motion of Mr. Hamley, it was resolved that the proceedings of the "so-called convention" held last Sunday at Hibernia Hall be declared illegal and unconstitutional, as a majority of the societies were not represented. It was also unanimously resolved that the action taken by the President, Mr. Edward Frayne, the Secretary, Dr. Thos. S. Henderson, and the Board of Trustees, in procuring the charter, be indorsed. The Board of Trustees were empowered to call a meeting, to be held at Coakley Hall on the 12th of April next, of five delegates from each Irish society in the city.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Signor Vizzani is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. John E. Mulford, of Richmond, Va., is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Rear Admiral T. A. Jenkins, United States Navy, and R. M. Field, Manager of the Boston Museum, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Congressman J. H. Burleigh, of Maine; Ex-Congressman Peter M. Dox, of Alabama, and Judge T. C. Theaker, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

OPERATIONS ABOUT BILBOA—ANOTHER ADVANCE BY MARSHAL SERRANO.

MADRID, March 28.—Marshal Serrano's attack on Pedro Abanta has been successful. The Carlists were driven beyond Santa Guliana.

DEFEAT OF CARLISTS AT SANTOS—GENERALS WOUNDED AT BILBOA.

MADRID, March 29.—The Carlist forces in Valencia, under the command of Gen. Santos, have been defeated by the Government troops, with a loss of eighty killed and 200 taken prisoners.

In the last engagement before Bilboa, Gen. Primo De Rivera was severely and Gen. Loma slightly wounded.

FRANCE.

RUMORED ESCAPE OF ROCHEFORT AND PASCAL-GROUSSET TO AUSTRALIA.

PARIS, March 29.—A rumor is current that Rochefort and Pascal-Grousset have escaped from the penal colony of New-Caledonia to Australia.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY TO MAY 12.

PARIS, March 29.—The Assembly adjourned yesterday until the 12th of May.

AN EXCITING RUMOR IN PARIS—REPUBLICANS ELECTED TO THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, March 29.—Great excitement was created here Saturday by a rumor of the death of Ex-President Thiers, which proved to be unfounded.

The Republican candidates for the Assembly have been elected in the Departments of Haute-Marne and the Gironde.

GERMANY.

RECESS OF PARLIAMENT TO APRIL 9.

BERLIN, March 29.—The German Parliament has taken a recess until April 9.

THREATENED RESIGNATION OF BISMARCK.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Standard's* special dispatch from Berlin reports that Bismarck threatens to resign in consequence of the opposition of the Reichstag to the Army bill.

ITALY.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ADJOURNED TO APRIL 14.

ROME, March 29.—The Chambers yesterday adjourned to meet on the 14th of April.

CITIZENSHIP.

BILL TO CARRY INTO EXECUTION THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION CONCERNING CITIZENSHIP.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The House Committee on Foreign Relations, when next called upon for reports, will recommend the passage of the following new bill to carry into execution the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution concerning citizenship, and to define certain rights of citizens of the United States in foreign countries, and certain duties of diplomatic and consular officers, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted, &c., That for the purposes of this act the words "domicile" and "reside" are to be construed as implying a fixed residence at a particular place, with direct or presumptive proof of an intent to remain indefinitely.

SEC. 2.—That in order to assure to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, the full enjoyment of the right to be citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, it is hereby declared:

First—That all persons shall be regarded as entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, and as subject to the duties imposed upon such citizens who may have been born and are residing within the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and also, all married women, whose husbands may be such citizens, as against all powers, except the power within whose jurisdiction an alien woman married to a citizen of the United States may have been born. But a child born within the United States, of parents who are not citizens, and who do not reside within the United States, and who are not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, shall not be regarded as a citizen thereof, unless such child shall reside in the United States, or unless his or her father shall be naturalized during the minority of such child, or such child shall, within six months after becoming of age, file in the Department of State, in such form, and with such proof as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State, a written declaration of election to become such citizen, or shall become naturalized under general laws.

Secondly—A child born abroad, whose father may be a citizen of the United States, residing in and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be regarded as a citizen of the United States at the time of birth, and shall follow and have the domicile and citizenship of the father during minority.

Thirdly—The following persons shall be regarded as not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States within the intent of the said fourteenth amendment, or as not residing within the United States within such intent, namely: First, born or naturalized citizens of the United States, who become naturalized as citizens or subjects of another State, or who enter into the civil, naval, or military service of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people foreign to the United States; secondly, citizens of the United States who may be domiciled abroad, unless registered as hereinafter provided; commercial establishments shall not be regarded as creating a domicile unless made with an intent not to return; citizens of the United States engaged in them may, by registering themselves as hereinafter provided, preserve presumptive proof of intent to return; thirdly, naturalized citizens of the United States who may, by the terms of any treaty, be regarded as having resumed their original nationality, or who, on returning to their native country, may be convicted of offences against the laws of that country committed prior to their arrival in the United States; fourthly, a citizen of the United States becoming the wife of an alien, who shall not reside within the United States, but such citizen may, on the death of her husband, become again a citizen of the United States by residing within one of the States and Territories, and becoming subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and filing in the Department of State, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State, a written declaration of her election to become such citizen; fifthly, a naturalized citizen of the United States becoming domiciled in the country of his or her nativity, unless when otherwise regulated by treaty.

SEC. 3. That citizens of the United States who are, or who may hereafter be, domiciled in a foreign country, may, if adults, within six months of the time of first acquiring such domicile, and if minors, within six months after the time of becoming of age, register themselves as such citizens at the legation of the United States in the country in which they may be domiciled, or, if there be no such legation, then at a consulate to be designated by the Secretary of State. The registry shall be made by a written declaration, signed by the person making it, stating in full his name and the place and date of his birth; if naturalized, the time and place of his naturalization, his place of previous domicile in the United States, whether he intends to return, if married, the name and nationality of his wife and the names and ages of his minor children, if any, and the dates and places of their birth. The diplomatic or consular representatives of the United States, as the case may be, shall, at the close of each calendar year, make return to the Department of State of such registries in such form as the Secretary of State may direct, and the Secretary of State shall annually transmit copies of such returns to Congress, and citizens of the United States of adult age, who shall remain out of the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of some other power continuously for two years, shall be held as domiciled in a foreign country, except as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 4. That the foregoing provisions of this act shall not be construed as affecting the right of inheritance or succession to real or personal property in any State. Within the Territories and within the domain subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States real and personal property of every description may be taken, held, and disposed of by an alien in the same manner in all respects as by a citizen of the United States; and a title to real and personal property of every description may be derived through, from, or in succession to an alien in the same manner in all respects as through, from, or in succession to a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 5. That a marriage in a foreign country between citizens of the United States, or between a citizen of the United States and an alien, unless forbidden by the law of the country in which it takes place, may be contracted and solemnized in such manner and form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State, in the presence of the principal diplomatic agent of the United States in such country, or of a Consul General or Consul for the district in which it takes place, and shall be valid to all intents and purposes throughout the United States. It is made the duty of such diplomatic agent, or Consul General, or Consul, on being satisfied of the identity of the parties, and that at least one of them is a citizen of the United States, and that the marriage is not prohibited by the laws of the country, and on being requested to be present at any such marriage, to indicate a time and place when and where it may be solemnized in his presence, and to be present at such time and place, and when the marriage shall have been solemnized, to give to each party a certificate thereof, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State. At the close of each calendar year he shall make a return to the Secretary of State of all marriages so contracted or solemnized in his presence within the year, showing, with respect to each party, the name, the age, the place and date of nativity, the place of residence, and such other facts as he may think necessary. Section 31 of the act of June 22, 1860, entitled "An act to carry into effect provisions of the treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other countries, giving certain judicial power to Ministers and Consuls or other functionaries of the United States in those countries, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed."

THE POST OFFICES.

CHANGES ORDERED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following postal changes have been ordered:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—George W. Patten, Hermon Pond, Penobscot County, Me.; George E. Chapin, East Orrington, Penobscot County, Me.; Emery Nickerson, Swanville, Waldo County, Me.; Alonzo S. Bruce, Mount Vernon, Hillsboro County, New-Hampshire; Emory H. Clark, East Cabot, Washington County, Vt.; C. R. Dwinell, East Calais, Washington County, Vt.; Ephraim M. Swett, Lower Waterford, Caledonia County, Vt.; Phineas Heywood, Barre Plains, Worcester County, Mass.; Charles Stark, North Lyme, New-London County, Conn.; William Brown, Woodville, Litchfield County, Conn.; John B. Allen, River Point, Kent County, R. I.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Martin H. Barnes, Fairfield, Herkimer County; Abraham Van Wyck, Fishkill Plains, Dutchess County; Charles H. Sprague, Henderson, Jefferson County; John Ellis, Levanna, Cayuga County; David S. Halsted, Manchester Bridge, Dutchess County; George L. Bonton, Rensselaerville, Albany County; J. C. Green, St. Regis Falls, Franklin County; Charles F. Metcalf, South Ballston, Saratoga County; Joseph F. Wright, Valley Stream, Queens County. Names Changed—Euba Dam, Essex County, to Euba Mills, and George Mason appointed Postmaster; Rayville, Columbia County, to Green Brook.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Wm. T. Allen, Dutch Neck, Mercer County; Walter S. Bullock, Hornerstown, Ocean County; Owen Sheriden, Princeton Junction, Mercer County.

Pennsylvania.—Post Offices Established—Sandy Ridge, Centre County, Wm. R. Miller, Postmaster; Sax, Luzerne County, James Kane, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—John Cottrell, Aleppo, Greene County; Henry B. Schlag, Bakersville, Somerset County; John M. Clear, Blue Knob, Blair County; James T. Stuart, Boolsburg, Centre County; Harvey Thompson, Buena Vista, Allegheny County; Presby G. Walker, Cecil, Washington County; James C. Armstrong, Chelsea, Delaware County; John Steele, Dixmont, Allegheny County; George Bernheisel, Green Park, Perry County; Mrs. Amelia P. Greene, Hokendauqua, Lehigh County; Wm. A. Mason, Laporte, Sullivan County; Graybill G. Wenger, Leacock, Lancaster County; Herman Talcott, Linesville, Crawford County; Robt. B. Lilley, Marshallton, Chester County; Jackson Lewis, Merryall, Bradford County; Robt. S. Hamilton, Oak Hill, Lancaster County; George B. Wolf, Oriole, Lycoming County; Richard H. Baker, Pipe Mills, Potter County; Wm. A. Brunton, Shippingport, Beaver County; Mrs. Mary E. Scott, Warrington, Bucks County; James Scott, Weltz Mills, Westmoreland County; Jesse B. Shooley, Wyoming, Luzerne County. Names Changed—Shinbone, Fayette County, to Gibbon's Glade, and Sylvanus Thomas appointed Postmaster; Sill's Station, Bedford County, to Walters.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—John Slack, Calverton Mills, Baltimore County; Francis A. Newton, East Newmarket, Dorchester County; Daniel H. Linn, Middleburg, Carroll County; Charles McCollister, Price's Station, Queen Anne County; Levin H. Beauchamp, Westover, Somerset County. Name Changed—Unity, Montgomery County, to Sunshine, and Wm. W. Brown appointed Postmaster. Discontinued—Dundee, Talbot County.

A TAMMANY WRANGLE.

THE FEUD AMONG THE NINETEENTH WARD POLITICIANS.

For some time past the Tammany politicians have shown deep interest in the party management in the Nineteenth Ward, where a fierce fight is being made against Sheriff Conner, to oust him from his supremacy in the ward organization. The dissensions began about the 1st of January. The aggressors were Mr. Dowdney, President of the Concord Club, in East Fifty-sixth street, Michael Moran, a wealthy builder and politician, and several other delegates in the Ward General Committee. The contest was recently left by the Tammany General Committee to the arbitration of a special committee, composed of Aldermen Gilon, Mr. Hughes, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Mr. Perry, of the Twenty-third Ward. They have had several sessions, and have taken a good deal of testimony. Among the evidence submitted were affidavits from Orlando L. Stewart, Gideon J. Tucker, and others to show that Sheriff Conner behaved impartially in presiding at the primary, and that the charges of the contesting faction that he did not entertain proper motions from them were untrue. Twenty-two out of the thirty-seven delegates on the General Committee certified in favor of the Conner committee. It was charged that some of the signers to the petition of the contestants for a new election had been induced to sign under false representations, and that the names of many other persons who belong to the District Committee had been written without their consent. Washington R. Nichols, President of the Anti-Conner District Committee, was alleged, in an affidavit procured from Hon. Walter S. Pinckney, President of the Twentieth District Republican Committee, to have been a member of his organization last year. Assemblyman Coughlin and Mr. John Bushnell, who are connected with the Ward General Committee, have expressed an unwillingness to be mixed up in the fight.

CROP REPORT—PROBABLE INCREASE IN WHEAT.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 29.—Reports received by the *National Crop Reporter* to the 15th of March, of the condition of the growing wheat, show that in seven of the heaviest wheat-producing Western States, with the exception of Indiana, the average is six per cent. above last year at the same date. The prospect of the fruit crop continues excellent.

Statistics of the amount of old corn grown previous to last year, on hand March 15, received from twenty-five counties in Illinois producing about thirty-three per cent. of the entire crop, show 1,950,-000 bushels; thirty-two counties in Iowa, producing about forty per cent. of the whole crop, report 1,510,000 bushels. Assuming that the counties not reported hold proportionate amounts with those making returns, the aggregate of old corn held in the interior March 15 would be: Illinois, 4,850,000 bushels; Iowa, 3,775,000 bushels. The amount in other States is insignificant.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 29.—The market for printing cloths has been active all the week, with good demand and large increase in sales. The stock on hand at the close of the week was 50,000 pieces. The market closed quiet, but with prices firm; best goods held at 5¾c. for thirty days; sales of the week, 194,000 pieces, mainly at about 5⅝c. for best extras, April, May, and June delivery.

TERRIBLE DEATH FROM RUPTURE.

Mr. F. A. Townsend, formerly engaged on this paper, died yesterday of strangulated rupture. The surgeon in attendance attributes the accident to the truss he was using. He was taken on Sunday last, and notwithstanding everything was done for him that science could suggest, his sufferings only terminated with his life. A wife and several children are left to deplore his sad fate. Some two months since he was complaining, and we then advised him to go and consult Dr. Sherman, No. 697 Broadway, whose system is pronounced a guarantee cure for this dangerous affliction. Although he intimated he would do so, he neglected it at the sacrifice of his life.—*New-York Sun, March 28.*

Pond's Extract.

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

This Standard Domestic Remedy can be obtained at all reputable drug stores. Public convenience in this respect is not dependent upon one or two Broadway institutions. Remember *Small* is cheap at 50 cents, because doses are light. *Medium* is cheaper at $1; worth $1 33—saving 33 cents. *Large* is cheapest at $1 75; worth $2 67—saving 92 cents.—*Advertisement.*

DR. THOMAS J. RICE has perfected his new improvement in atmospheric-pressure plates for artificial teeth. They are the smallest and most compact plates ever worn, unsurpassed for strength, lightness, elasticity, and durability, and are almost immovable in the mouth. Filling teeth a specialty. No. 42 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.—*Advertisement.*

[illegible] of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Piles or Hemorrhoids

Positively and permanently cured by absorption, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments. W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, No. 2,001 Arch st., Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, until April 4 and every alternate two weeks.—*Advertisement.*

A TRUSTY CURE FOR COLDS—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

This beautiful denture is chemically PURE, wonderfully DURABLE, light, cool, and thin. Those using it are DELIGHTED. References with permission. Satisfaction guaranteed. Diploma awarded. Dr. M. LEVETT, No. 37 West 23d st. Established 1838.

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Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm, No. 7 Murray st., applied to your house removes all anxiety about burglary.

For a First-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

PERKINS—NORTON.—At the residence of Randolph W. Townsend, step-father of the bride, on the 26th day of March, 1874, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., assisted by Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., EDWARD H. PERKINS, Jr., to MARY B. NORTON, daughter of the late Cephas H. Norton.

DIED.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 28, of diphtheria, ELLA E., wife of W. De Grove Baker, in the 24th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, Philos Gisburne, No. 131 10th st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, March 30, at 2 P. M.

☞ Nashville, Tenn., papers please copy.

CLIFT.—On Friday, March 27, of pneumonia, EMMA AUGUSTA, wife of Smith Clift.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Monday, 30th inst., at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

CHAPELL.—At New-London, 28th inst., THOMAS HAVEN, aged 3 years, son of Richard H. and Cornelia W. Chapell, grandson of David W. Wetmore.

DE PEYSTER.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 27, RICHARD V. DE PEYSTER, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Anthon Memorial Church, 48th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

HARRISON.—At his late residence, No. 221 South 18th st., Philadelphia, on the morning of the 27th of March, 1874, JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., in the 64th year of his age.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 19th and Walnut sts.

LOCKWOOD.—In New-Canaan, Conn., March 27, 1874, MERCY LOCKWOOD, relict of John Lockwood, in the 88th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Monday, March 30, at St. Mark's Church at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 1 P. M., connecting with New-Canaan at Stamford.

MASON.—On Saturday, March 28, 1874, ROBERT H. MASON, in the 35th year of his age, son of the late Wm. Mason and son-in-law of Daniel Coger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Church, corner South 5th and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, March 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MULHOLLAND.—On Sunday morning, March 29, KATE M. THOMAS, wife of Wm. Mulholland.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 315 East 25th st., Tuesday, March 31, at 1:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Washington and Providence papers please copy.

QUICK.—On Saturday, March 28, ALICE A., wife of Stebbins B. Quick.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 112 Waverley place, on Tuesday afternoon, March 31, at 4 o'clock. Remains will be taken to North Salem for interment.

ROBINSON.—On Saturday, March 28, at Jamaica, Long Island, in the 52d year of his age, HENRY BARCLAY ROBINSON, Esq., formerly of Fredericton, N. B.

The relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Tuesday next at 11:30 o'clock. Trains for Jamaica leave Thirty-fourth Street and James' Slip Ferries at 10 A. M., returning at 1:30 P. M.

STINER.—On Saturday, March 28, of bronchitis, PHILIP STINER, aged 9 months and 28 days, son of Joseph and Hannah Stiner.

Funeral takes place from the residence of his parents, No. 109 East 34th st., Monday morning, March 30, at 10 o'clock.

STEPHENSON.—At Orange, N. J., March 28, ELLEN TUCKER, wife of the late George S. Stephenson.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence on Walnut st., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 12:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Orange Junction on the arrival of the 11:20 A. M. train from New-York. Return train leaves at 2:39 P. M.

VAN RIPER.—At Passaic, N. J., on Friday, March 27, CHRISTIANA, widow of Cornelius G. Van Riper, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 1:30 P. M., at her late residence, and at 2:30 from the First Reformed Church.

WATERS.—At Bronxville, March 24, LUCY HEALY, widow of Rev. Geo. H. Waters.

Interred at Plainfield, N. J.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday, March 28, of consumption, W. C. WILLIAMS, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 105 Kosciusko st., near Nostrand av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, March 31, at 2:30 o'clock.

PARSONS.—At town of Union, N. J., on Saturday, March 28, 1874, ALEXANDER, son of James A. Parsons, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 31, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, Morgan st., town of Union.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—The Treasurer acknowledges the following sums received from Feb. 16 to March 16, 1874:

FOR GENERAL WORK—Trinity Church, (proceeds of reserve of St. George's Chapel,) $2,102 80; St. Bartholomew's Church, $1,530 20; 2 "B. Union Subscriptions," (Calvary Church,) $200; Mrs. M. L. L., (Frederick, Md.,) $2; St. Thomas' Church, cash, $290 91; James Struthers, $25; George C. Collins, $20; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Bound, $20; D. Malcolm, $10; Wm. K. Kitchen, Jr., $10; G. M. Miller, $25; C. H. Loutrel, $5; Miles Beach, $10; Mrs. Z. Diederick, $10; Mrs. C. W. Durant, $20; Mrs. Sands, $25; Mrs. R. S. Todd, $10; M. E. Leavitt, $10; J. H. Holden, $5; Mrs. J. S. Williams, $10; Daniel T. Hoag, $50—$560 91; E. Ferguson, $100; Jacob Reese, $10; G. W. Cass, $50; W. R. Lothrop, $5; Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer, $5; Mrs. A. Vanderpoel, $50; Mrs. James G. King, Jr., $10; Geo. Waddington, $5; W. W. L. Voorhis, $5; Wm. Remsen, $5; Josephine Hart, (in mem.,) $5; W. H. Taylor, $5; Lewis Curtis, $5.

FOR ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE—St. Bartholomew's Church, $50; A. Goodrich Fay, $25; Mrs. W. C. Abbott, $10; Mrs. Anna Bradin, $5; Mrs. Knox, (proceeds of concert per Miss Smith,) $18; Mrs. Henry Hicks, $25; Mrs. Coe, $5; Mrs. R. Bowden, $5; Miss Valentine, $20; Mis Kate Barnes, $10; to pay express, $1 50; Miss Mary S. Jones, $20; Mrs. Carlos Cobb, $5; Mrs. Catharine L. Langdon, $200; Mrs. J. B. Hendrickson, $10; Mrs. T. A. Eddy, $5; Edward Ferguson, $100; Miss S. Ferguson, $100; Lewis M. Rutherford & Rutherford Stuyvesant, $50; Mrs. Henry Grinnell, $20; the Misses Harvey, $20; Jacob Reese, $10; Samuel Hawk, $25; Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer, $5; Josephine Hart, (in mem.,) $5; W. R. Kirkland, $5; Mrs. C. P. Kirkland, $10; Mrs. L. H. Holmes, $5; A. L. Pritchard, $20; Mrs. Wm. P. Griffin, $5; Lewis Curtis, $5; L. H. Curtis, $5; Dr. George E. Belcher, $10; John A. King, Jr., $10; Mrs. Eben Appleton, $20.

R. S. HOLT, Treasurer,
No. 57 Water st., New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE TROY GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, TROY, N. Y., March 24.—J. W. Bartlett, Esq., No. 569 Broadway, New-York.—DEAR SIR: The City of Troy has adopted, almost exclusively, your Boulevard Street Lamp. They have been in use here now for two or three years, and have given general satisfaction. Our lamp-lighters prefer them to any other lamp ever used here on account of easy cleaning and lighting. They are ornamental, strong, and diffuse the light splendidly, and I prefer them, on the whole, to any street lamp with which I am acquainted.

Respectfully yours,
F. A. SABBATON, Superintendent.

R. STUART WELLS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business during the past week has been marked by no special event of interest, and none of the auctions held call for mention. The total value of City real estate sold at auction for the week ending with Saturday, March 28, amounts to $170,975, as against $779,085, the figures for the previous week. Within the week, although quite a number of sales have been carried through, in no instance has high-priced property been offered, and this fact accounts for the apparent decrease in the volume of business transacted. The sales announced for Saturday last were both adjourned to this week, and notices of the same will be found in the list published below, the extreme length of which precludes a more extended review of the market at the present time.

We take pleasure in noticing the improvement made recently in the *Real Estate Record*, as conducted by Messrs. Israels & Sweet, in the consolidation of the *Mortgage Circular* with that paper. In the information furnished in relation to real estate generally, and especially where changes of title occur, or where liens are placed upon property, the journal now supplies fully a want long felt by business men, even those outside of real estate circles, for the figures, published being compiled from the official records, may be taken as reliable. The field for a paper of this character is large, and, as at present managed, the *Record* deserves success.

J. Thomas Stearns, broker, Morris street, Tremont, (Twenty-third Ward,) reports the following recent sales in that locality: Eight lots on Fairmount avenue, $3,000; four lots on Elm street, $1,200; one lot on Washington avenue, near Morris street, $1,350; two lots on same avenue, near Talmadge street, $1,800; house and lot on Locust avenue, $2,500; house and lot on Elizabeth street, $3,500; and a house and plot on Myrtle avenue, near Morris street, $8,000.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The public sales as proposed for the present week are as scheduled below, all, except when specially noted, taking place at the Exchange. Among the auctions to occur, we would call particular attention to the sale of Jersey City property, by Messrs. Ludlow & Co., on to-morrow; to the sale, by Allen, Dooley & Henriques, of a very valuable line of City real estate, on Thursday, and to the sale, on the same day, by Messrs. Muller & Son, of property located on Staten Island.

To-day, (Monday,) March 30.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlock, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 134 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 450 feet west of Sixth avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story brick stable, nearly covering same, thereon. Also, executor's sale, to close the estate of John Hayne, deceased, of the leasehold property No. 12 Dutch street, near Fulton street, comprising the lease of a lot 22.3 by 72 by 23.11 by 72.11, with a four-story brick store, covering same, thereon. Term of lease fourteen years from May 1, with twenty-one years renewal; ground rent $500 per annum; premises now rented for ten years, at the rate of $1,400 per year.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 80 feet west of First avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. A. Black, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 19.9 by 52.10, on Second avenue, east side, 19.9 feet north of Thirty-sixth street.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 100 feet, on West Fifty-ninth street, north side, 350 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., on the property, at 12 o'clock, public auction sale by order of Thomas Tone, owner, of a plot of eleven lots, five of the same being on One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, and six on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Seventh avenue, together with the buildings thereon, consisting of two brick and four frame dwellings.

By J. M. Gibson, at sales-room, No. 31 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J., administrator's sale of the two-story and attic brick house with lot 24 by 75, No. 155 Henderson street, north-west corner of Montgomery street, and two lots, each 25 by 100, with frame stables thereon, known as lots Nos. 164 and 166, Henderson street, near Gregory street, Jersey City.

Tuesday, March 31.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the first-class four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 22.7 by 102.2, No. 16 East Seventy-third street, south side, 230 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 19 by 100.5, No. 160 East Sixty-first street, south side, 134 feet west of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of three houses with lots, each 19.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, west of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of the four-story high-stoop Mansard-roof brown-stone-front house, 16.4 by 53, with lot 83 feet deep, No. 132 East Forty-fourth street, south side, between Lexington and Third avenues; also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. H. Jones, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24 by 92, on West Nineteenth street, south side, 186 feet west of Fifth avenue; also, similar sale, Wm. C. Barrett, Esq., Referee, of one gore lot, 11.10 by 159.2 by 135 by 100.8, on East Eighty-ninth street, north side, 125 feet west of Third avenue, and one gore lot, 83.3 by 107 by 77, on East Ninetieth street, south side, 36.9 feet east of Lexington avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., partition sale, to close an interest, of the following valuable City property: Three three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 19.5 by 46, with lots each 100 feet deep, Nos. 302, 304, and 306 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, south side, 166 feet east of Fourth avenue; one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 15.10 by 40, with lot 100 feet deep, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 254.2 feet west of Third avenue; one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 18.6 by 50, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 356 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of First avenue; one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 15 feet front, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 110 feet east of Second avenue; one three-story frame house, 20 by 40, with lot 100 feet deep, on One Hundred Thirty-sixth street, south side, 196 feet east of Alexander avenue, (Twenty-third Ward,) and three building lots, each 22 by 100, on the Southern Boulevard, north-west corner of Lincoln avenue, Twenty-third Ward.

By Hugh N. Camp, public auction sale of the leasehold property No. 9 Winthrop place, north side, 112 feet west of Clinton place, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a three-story and basement brick house 25 by 60 thereon; lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor for four years, with renewals; ground rent $175 per annum.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sales, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of the following pieces of leasehold property, known as C. C. Moore leases: Plot, in size 183 by 63, with building on West Twenty-third street, north side, 55 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 19 by 50, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 21 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 104 feet west of Eighth avenue; house, with lot 16.6 by 55, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 238.6 feet west of Eighth avenue, and house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, equidistant between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of valuable property, located in Jersey City, N. J., as follows: One three-story and basement brick house, 22 by 45, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 56 Sussex street, near Washington street; two three-story English basement brick houses, each 16.8 by 45, with lots each 100 feet deep, Nos. 14 and 15 Henderson place, (Sussex street;) two frame cottages, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 140 and 142 York street, between Van Vorst and Henderson streets; four lots, each 25 by 100, on Gregory street, north side, 125 feet east of Henderson street, and six lots, each 25 by 100, on Grand street, south side, between Van Vorst and Henderson streets.

By J. M. Gibson, at sales-room, No. 31 Montgomery street, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of a plot of ground, 75 by 125, with large brick house and brick stable thereon, located on Grove street, Jersey City, south-west corner of Pavonia avenue.

Wednesday, April 1.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick and brown-stone-front house, 20 by 45, with lot half the block in depth, No. 136 West Twenty-seventh street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, similar sale of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 22 by 50, with lot 80 feet deep, No. 14 East Twenty-eighth street, south side, between Fifth and Madison avenues. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.11 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 520 feet West of Third avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Receiver's sale, under the direction of John H. Platt, Esq., of five lots, each 25 by 100, on Tenth avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-second street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick-front house, with lot 20 by 100.8, No. 169 East Eighty-seventh street, north side, 200 feet west of Third avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, north side, 329.2 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Fowler, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 22 by 72, No. 12 Wall street, north side, between South and Front streets.

Thursday, April 2.

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques, public auction sale of the following very choice unimproved up-town property: One lot 27.2 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-seventh street, (one of the finest lots on Manhattan Island;) one lot 25 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 78.8 feet south of Seventy-fifth street; one lot 25.2 by 80, on Fourth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and First street; one lot 25 by 80, on Fourth avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fourth street; three lots, together in size 75.8 by 100, on Seventh avenue, west side, 35.2 feet north of One Hundred and Eleventh street, and one lot 20 by 102.2 on Two Hundred and Seventy-seventh street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, partition sale to close in estate of John Odell, deceased, of the two two-story brick and frame stores, with lots, each 25.2½ by 92, Nos. 797 and 799 Third avenue, north-east corner of Forty-ninth street, and a three-story and basement brick house 22 by 25, with lot 50.5 feet deep, on East Forty-ninth street, north side, 92 feet east of Third avenue, in rear of above. Also, similar sale to close estate of Hugh McCaffrey, deceased, of the following property: Premises No. 206 East Thirty-eighth street, embracing a lot 21 by 84, with a three-story brick store and tenement, 21 by 38, upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick house 21 by 20 in rear; one three-story and basement frame house 18.3 by 40, with lot about 101 feet deep, No. 210 East Thirty-eighth street, and one one-and-a-half story brick-front house 22 by 30, with lot 25 by —, (irregular,) No. 221 East Forty-first street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 118.7 by 25.5 by 123.6, on East Forty-first street, north side, 130 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with plot of ground 40.4 by 4.4 by 40.10 by 6.8, Nos. 73 and 75 Wall street, south-west corner of Pearl street. Also, the premises No. 15 Cherry street, south side, east of Dover street, embracing a lot 25 by 73 by 24 by 65.6, with improvements. Also, public auction sale of the premises No. 216 Sixteenth street, Brooklyn, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, comprising a lot 20 by 100, with two two-story frame houses thereon, front and rear, respectively.

By Hugh N. Camp, public auction sale of two lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Artemus B. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, 20 by 50, with lease of lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 26 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Fifth avenue; lease from Columbia College, dated Nov. 1, 1866, for nineteen years and eight months, with three renewals of twenty-one years each; ground rent, $320 per annum.

By Joseph McGuire, executor's sale to close the estate of Henry Leger, deceased, of the two three-story and basement French-roof brown-stone-front houses, each 20 by 50, with lots 100 feet deep, Nos. 110 and 112 East Seventieth street, south side, 125 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., mortgage sale of two three-story double frame buildings, with plot of three lots, located on Third avenue, south-east corner of Spring street, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh streets, known as the "Shippler estate."

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 120, on West Fourteenth street, north side, 350 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, executor's sale to close the estate of Abraham Voorhis, deceased, of seven lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By E. R. Lawrence, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a building, with lot 15x51.10, on John street, south side, 22 feet from Nassau street.

By B. P. Fairchild, John H. Wilson, auctioneer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of two lots in the block bounded by Tenth and Eleventh avenues, One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets.

By Quimby & Bissell, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house, with lot 16.6x98.9, on West Twenty-seventh street, south side, 323.6 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also, at Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Sheriff's sale of the two three-story brick houses, each 20.10x36, with lots 75 deep, Nos. 31 and 33 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executrix's sale to close the estate of Ernest Fiedler, deceased, of five handsome houses, with plots of land, located at Edgewater, Staten Island, and situated in Fiedler Park, on the Richmond turnpike, in close proximity to the ferry-landing at Tompkinsville, and within thirty minutes' distance from New-York. For those desiring a comfortable home near the City, a most excellent opportunity for purchase is here presented.

Saturday, April 4.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 26.3 by 96.3 by 25.5 by 102.8, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth street, with one lot 25 by 82.8 by 25.1 by 84.8, in rear, fronting on Fifty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on Broadway, adjoining above, in size 49.3 by 102.8 by 57.3 by 113.8.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Sands & Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Carnes, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Union avenue, north side, 350 feet north of Hoffman street, (Twenty-third Ward.)

By A. H. Muller & Son, executors' sale to close estate of Patrick Lynch, deceased, of the three-story brick house, with lease of lot, 18.11 by about 88, No. 239 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets; lease from Wm. B. Astor, having fifteen years to run; ground rent $300 per annum.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday March 27.

Jefferson st., s. e. s., lots Nos. 173 and 174, S. Ryer Homestead, West Farms, 50x100	500
Orchard st., e. s., 127.6 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25.6x87.9; Orchard st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Rivington st., 27x50.2	42,300
St. Mark's place, No. 79, or 8th st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x½ block	19,100
Stanton st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Norfolk st., 20x50	10,000
32d st., n. s., 378.9 ft. w. of 9th av., 21.3x98.9	14,000
2d av., No. 493, w. s., 39.8 ft. s. of 31st st., 19.8x77	16,000
8th av., w. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 91st st., 25x100, 90th st., n. s., 32.5 ft. w. of 8th av., 75x100.8, 91st st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 400x100.8, described as one piece	200,000
Grantor's title to the land, water privileges, &c., in front lots, n. e. corner 12th av. and 83d st., lots being 102.2x100; also, ½ 83d st. in front of above premises	2,500
LEASES RECORDED.	
Greenwich st., No. 220, 3 1-6 years, per year	$2,200
Pearl st., No. 449, 4 years, per year	2,400
Stanton st., No. 145, 1 year, per year	1,100
45th st., n. s., 595 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5, 20 years, per year	480
45th st., n. s., 655 ft. e. of 8th av., about 20x100.5, 20 years, per year	480
6th av., No. 273, 4 years, per year	2,000
6th av., No. 66, four floors over store, 7 years, per year, from 1871	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS—WEST SIDE.—WE WILL SELL A pleasant three-story high-stoop house on 43d st.; well located, all improvements, handsomely furnished throughout, for $14,500, half cash.

ALSO,

A four-story brick house, all conveniences, in good order, on 33d st., for $11,000; easy terms.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON,
8th av., south-east corner 34th.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE EXTRA-sized house No. 12 West 10th st., near 5th av.; the house is 32x65, has fourteen sleeping-rooms, two parlors, handsome large-sized dining-room, music-room, and all conveniences of a first-class house; it will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased, for a term of years; $40,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—THREE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses, all hard wood finish, West 62d st. 184 feet west of Boulevard; corner, $27,000; other two $23,000; also a first-class four-story brown-stone at the Park entrance, No. 308 West 58th st. Apply to WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st., builder and owner.

FOR SALE—WEST 38TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., north side, a full-front brown-stone high-stoop house, built in the best manner, in perfect order throughout, frescoed and painted, hard wood finish; a most desirable house and in a splendid neighborhood. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 55 PARK-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; brown-stone, high stoop, hard-wood finish; all the modern improvements; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and price, inquire of
R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 East 81st st.; house 23x60 feet; will be sold with or without furniture, or rented, with the elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

JOHN S. PIERCE,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 106 BROADWAY,
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

The first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 220 West 58th st., close to and in plain view of Central Park. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 130 West 42d st., near 6th av.; immediate possession; house in fine order; terms to suit. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard st.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—A THREE STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x45x100, in 129th st., near 6th av.; only $14,500; terms easy.
JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES AT WILLIAMS' Bridge in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, in lots to suit. Apply to
J. S. MARCY, No. 31 Pine st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, in good neighborhood. Price, $16,500. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN THE finest part of Pittsfield, Mass., very central, two stories high, with an L and French roof. Grounds handsomely laid out and well stocked with choice fruit-trees. The house is lighted by gas, heated by steam, and replete with all modern conveniences. A good barn on the premises. Built for the owner's occupancy, in the best manner, and cheap at $27,500, it is yet offered at a great sacrifice, the owner having removed to Boston. Pittsfield is one and a half hours from Albany, and but five or six from New-York. Apply to J. N. DUNHAM & CO., Pittsfield, Mass.

If not sold it will be rented as a furnished house for three or four months, from June 1, at $250 per month.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, a COMMODIOUS and very ATTACTIVE COTTAGE on Knickerbocker road, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., with STABLE and TWO ACRES of land, less than one mile from depot. Price, $16,500. Rent for the year, $1,500, or for SUMMER MONTHS, $1,000. Apply to
MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE, Attorneys,
No. 20 Nassau st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, A HANDsome house of seven rooms, with large garden, in Haddam, Conn., within five minutes' walk of depot and steam-boat landing, in good neighborhood; schools and churches. Apply to ALBERT CLARK, No. 244 Canal st.

THE CHEAPEST FARM IN WESTCHESTER County—Thirty-two acres, large house, barn, orchard, &c.; four miles north of City line, at a bargain; a good home or investment.
G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

SUPERIOR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE on the banks of the Hudson, at Hyde Park, two and a half hours from New-York, with 130 acres of choice land, mansion, and out-buildings; large river front, boat and bathing-house, fish right, &c. This place was the country residence of the late James Boorman, where comfort, luxury, and elegance are still to be found, and is now offered at about one-half its original price. Carriages, harness, live stock of all kinds, tools, utensils, furniture in mansion, cottages, lodge and contents of green and grape houses, are now offered for sale at a decided bargain, by direction of the executors. A full description may be had and photographs seen at the office of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities. Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, LONG Island, four miles from the Battery, New-York, thirty minutes by ferry direct, or by horse-cars every fifteen minutes from all the Brooklyn ferries, the most beautiful, accessible, and improving locality near the City, to let or for sale; villas, with view of or fronting on the Bay, each nine, ten, thirteen, fourteen, and nineteen rooms; all improvements; also, one double house of ten rooms, with two stores on first floor. Lots for sale, with building loan. Apply to JOHN MACKAY, No. 14 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AT MONTROSE STATION, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., sixteen trains each way daily.—For sale or to rent, a very attractive cottage with eight rooms and all modern conveniences of gas, water, bath-room, &c.; only five minutes' walk from station; no nuisances of any kind; neighborhood unexceptionable; fine lawn and shade trees; rent, $1,000 per annum. Can be seen by applying to Capt. CLARKE, whose residence will be pointed out by the station-master, or HENRY A. PAGE, No. 64 White st., City.

FORTY-THREE MINUTES BY BEST LINES of travel; frequent and night trains; low fares, near depots; paved, lighted, and policed streets; roomy suburban residence and grounds; fourteen rooms in good order; stable; best portion of Elizabeth; city and country conveniences combined; fruit and garden, with cow, chickens, &c. Will sell low and make terms easy. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) close by the premises, or address OWNER, Post-Office Box No. 184 Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Morristown, N. J., three minutes from depot; very handsomely located on high ground; lot 100 by 300; house containing fifteen rooms, gas throughout, bath, water-closet, marble basins, hot and cold water, large cellar, cemented floor, furnace for heating the entire house, stationary tubs, and complete with all modern conveniences; terms easy. Inquire of R. C. REYNOLDS, No. 26 Pine st., New-York, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, WESTchester County, N. Y., handsomely-furnished cottage, with outbuildings and three to four acres of ground, with good water front, an extensive view of the Sound and adjacent country. Also, several building sites for sale adjoining the above. Inquire of J. & W. GEDNEY, Milton, N. Y., or R. STUYVESANT, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

EAST ORANGE.—FOR SALE COTTAGE HOUSE, ten rooms, between Junction and Brick Church stations; five minutes from either station; price, $7,500; $2,000 cash.
THOS. G. FRENCH, Junction coal-yard.
JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. 556 West 27th st.

FARM FOR SALE—102 ACRES, IN GOOD CULtivation, 3½ miles from Richmond, Va.; new house and barn, two young horses, two cows, fowls, &c. Price, $6,000; $2,000 cash. Must be sold on account of death of the owner. For further particulars apply to
F. WISSLER, No. 12 Broome st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUILDING WITH FOUR acres of land suitable for a seminary or Summer hotel, one-quarter of a mile from the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad, near Cobleskill, N. Y.
Apply to A. M., Schenectady, N. Y.,
Post Office Box No. 581.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY-SEAT IN SCARSDALE, Westchester County, twenty-two acres of land; all high ground; beautiful and extended prospects; modern house, built by City mechanics; perfectly healthy; no mosquitoes. For full particulars and photographs, call on ADAMS BAILEY, No. 53 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

RAHWAY.—HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET. Also, farms near. Col. J. A. MARTIN, near Post Office, Rahway, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS
ON
GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,
AND
TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON
10TH AV.,
76TH AND 77TH STS.,
BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.,

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate, viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.

Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.

Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 16 EAST 73D ST. AT auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST SEVENTY-THIRD STREET.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of 73d st., between 5th and Madison avs., and known as No. 16 East 73d st. House contains all modern improvements, in prime order, and is complete in all respects. Lot 22.7 by 102.2. House can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND lot No. 160 East 61st st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Supreme Court, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 160 East 61st st., south side, between 3d and Lexington avs.; lot 19x100.5.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF A BRICK STABLE. —A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction,
On MONDAY, March 30, at 12 M.,
At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
under the direction of Stephen J. Bedlack, Esq., Referee.

WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET—Three-story brick stable, plot No. 134 West 49th st., south side, 450 feet west of 6th av.; size 25 by 100, and building covers nearly the entire lot. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 44TH ST.

At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Four-story high-stoop brown-stone Mansard-roof house and lot, No. 132 East 44th st., south side, a few doors east of Lexington av.; size, 16.8x83; exceedingly well built and in perfect order; all modern improvements. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE.

At 12 M., Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 14 East 28th st., south side, between 5th and Madison avs. Size, 21.6x80; contains all modern improvements, and in perfect order.
Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS property, No. 12 Dutch st., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the executors of the estate of John Hague, deceased, four-story brick store, 23x72.6 feet, standing on leased ground, (Reformed Dutch Church lease,) fourteen years to run; $500 per annum, with privilege of twenty-one years' renewal. Terms at sale.

Hugh N. Camp, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.

HUGH N. CAMP, auctioneer, will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 30, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Geo. A. Black, Esq., Referee:

SECOND AVENUE.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on east side of 2d av., between 36th and 37th sts., and known as No. 666.
Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway.

Hugh N. Camp, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, March 31, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable leasehold, No. 9 Winthrop place, three-story and basement brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, 25x60 feet, lot 100 feet deep; $10,000 purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps [illegible] at auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Dingee, Porter & Co., Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE, TO CLOSE AN UNDIvided interest, TUESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The three elegant three-story and basement brown-stone-front brick buildings, situated on the south side of 120th st., Nos. 304, 306, and 308, near 2d av. Location very desirable.

Also, the three-story and basement brown-stone-front brick building, south side of 116th st., 254.2 feet westerly from 3d av.; street 100 feet wide.

Also, the well-built three-story and basement Philadelphia brick house, south side of 113th st., distant 110 feet east from 2d av.

Also, the handsome two-story and French-roof frame house, nearly new, situated on the south side of 136th st., distant 196 feet east from Alexander av., being between Alexander and Willis avs., in the Twenty-third Ward, only three blocks from steam-boats and railroad depot; ground high and dry, and a genteel neighborhood.

Also, a plot, 3 lots, each 22x100, north-west corner of the Southern Boulevard and Lincoln av., all fronting on said Boulevard, in the Twenty-third Ward.

Also, only one block from 3d av., and opposite the steam-boat landing, a modern three-story and basement brown-stone-front brick house, south side of 124th st., No. 356, distant 100 feet west from 1st av.; first-class location.

The brick and brown-stone buildings contain all modern improvements, and each building, including that on 136th st., is supplied with gas-fixtures throughout; situated in choice localities; convenient to steam-boat landings and cars. Seventy-five to eighty per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, keys, and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av., and No. 111 Broadway.

Dingee, Porter & Co., Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, ON THE PREMISES, AT 11 o'clock: Five lots and a good dwelling, on 123d st., between 7th and 8th avs.; six choice building lots, on 124th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Also, thirty horses, carriages, harness, and the entire stock of Mr. Tone, one of our largest contractors, who leaves for Europe. Seventy-five per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

H. N. CAMP WILL SELL 2D APRIL, ORDER Supreme Court, the well-built four-story brown-stone dwelling No. 26 West 49th st.; Columbia College lease; $320 ground rent.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT.—NO. 84 BROADWAY, THE LARGE banking-room, first floor and basement, now occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co.

TO LET—The first-class banking-room No. 84 Broadway, close to Wall st., level with walk, already fitted up with costly black-walnut furniture, and in first-rate order; large Director's room; large vaults, with safety (inner) vault in light basement. Possession May 1, 1874.

Also to rent, offices on second and third floors.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET.—STORES NO. 590 BROADWAY, NO. 18 Mercer st., No. 59 Duane st., and No. 6 Leroy place, Bleecker st., near Broadway. Apply to
ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent,
Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE.—SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

EIGHTH AVENUE, CORNER OF 40TH ST., WEST side, four new superior stores and basements to rent or lease; size 25 by 75; heavy plate-glass show windows; perfectly lighted; the best stores and basements on the avenue; examine them before renting elsewhere. TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—SOUTH-west corner Houston st.: lot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.: size 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS OR RESIdence, plot of ground 200x200 feet on the river, with docks at Lower Ravenswood, opposite 60th st., with cottage and stable. Inquire of
HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO LET OR LEASE,
The large corner office, 21x40, second floor Methodist Book Concern Building, Broadway and 11th st.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 36 Pine st.

TO LET—NO. 19 JOHN ST., STORE AND BASEment; desirably located for jewelry business. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY
No. 22 Pine st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSE.—TO let, the 100-feet-deep splendidly-lighted four-story building, with store, No. 85 Mercer, near Spring st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FLOORS, ON WEST SIDE of Broadway, near Stewart's, for business purposes.
HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

TO LET—STORE NO. 43 CHAMBERS ST., RUNning through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Throgg's Neck to let very reasonably.—House thoroughly furnished; large garden with all kinds of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; ice-house filled; cows, poultry, &c., to go with place; also horses if desired; within fifteen minutes' drive of boat or cars, and less than one hour from City. Apply at No. 320 5th av., before 10 A. M.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, TO let or lease, furnished.—A first-class residence, containing seventeen rooms, handsomely frescoed; all modern improvements; carriage-house, stables, ice-house, and nine acres of land in fruit, lawn, and vegetables; about 900 feet from depot and adjoining residences of H. B. Claflin, Chas. L. Anthony, and N. P. Bailey. Inquire of H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar-st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

Four-story brown-stone house in East 13th st.; four-story high-stoop house in West 38th st.; four-story high-stoop house in West 57th st.; four-story high-stoop house in East 86th st., and others.
HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

Three-story high-stoop house in East 28th st.; four-story high-stoop house in West 29th st.; three-story high-stoop house in West 46th st.; three-story high-stoop house on Lexington av., and others.
HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY MARBLE-front dwelling, No. 136 First place, Brooklyn, in complete order throughout, with all the modern improvements and partially furnished. The owner and four adults will board with the family, with the privilege of taking more boarders. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FLATS IN CORNER BUILDING 71ST st. and 3d av., entrance in 71st st.; only four blocks from Central Park; nine rooms, building 90 feet deep; all the improvements; rent moderate to good tenants. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d av.

TO LET AT FLUSHING—COMPLETE FURnished residence; furnace, gas, bath-room, laundry, extensive grounds, beautifully planted, stable, coach-house; location first class; near depot. Full particulars with JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house on 7th av., near 14th st.; all modern improvements, and in perfect order; rent moderate.
HUTCHINSON & WILSON, No. 37 Union square.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 24 West 37th st., near 5th av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, AT $2,400 PER ANnum, the desirable dwelling No. 24 West 14th st., near 5th av. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

NO. 133 WEST 44TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—TO rent, unfurnished, to a private family, at a moderate rent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house; on Madison av., near 28th st.; to rent; unfurnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st., or 35 East 17th st.

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 10 East 12th st., near 5th av., 22 feet wide, twelve rooms; rent, $2,000.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, A VERY DESIRABLE place, two acres; house fifteen rooms; carriage-house; fruit abundant; fine river view; rent moderate. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 233 Grand st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO let; all modern improvements, pleasantly located near depot. Inquire of real estate agents there, or of owner, No. 379 Pearl st., New-York.

RENT OR SALE.—HUDSON RIVER FRONT, modern house, furnished; fifteen acres, horse, cow, fruits; $1,500 season. C. H. CLARK, No. 111 Broadway, or W. J. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A WELL-furnished cottage house, nine rooms; pleasantly located; possession on or before the 1st May. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall st., New-York.

NYACK—THE FINEST RIVER TOWN; SPLENDID scenery; villas and cottages at bargains; several to let, furnished. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

FOR RENT—FLATS IN HOUSE NO. 566 LEXINGton av., with all modern improvements, at reasonable rates. Inquire of O. SHIFF, No. 41 Water st.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSES NOS. 416 and 418 4th av., together or separate. Inquire of owner, ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $60 PER MONTH, at Nos. 564 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

TO LET—NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER, AN ELEgant and handsomely furnished Summer and Winter residence, containing all the modern improvements, with from ten to eighteen acres in lawn and shade, situated on Broadway, in close proximity to Riverdale, Mount St. Vincent, and Yonkers' Stations; plenty of fruit, and stabling for five horses. To a private family, only $2,500 a year. Address E. B., Yonkers, N. Y., or to LEWIS J. BINSSE, No. 407 East 9th st., New-York City.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' walk of the railroad depot in the village of Portchester, one hour from Grand Central Depot, a large and modern-built residence, partly furnished if required; eighteen rooms, fine stable, coach-house, &c., garden, and seven acres of land; great abundance of flowers, fruit, and shade-trees; a splendid view of the Sound. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, A VERY HANDsome four-story high-stoop house on Madison av., near the square; full size, with extension of two stories; all modern conveniences, and everything in perfect order and repair. The owner, who is going abroad, is desirous of securing an unexceptionable tenant, to whom he would rent at a reasonable figure. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

WEST POINT.—TO LET, A COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, near West Point, having splendid views; fully furnished, with carriage-house, stable, and out-houses; the best of water from a living spring; house clean and ready for occupation on or before the 1st of May; rent moderate. Apply to
R. SATTERLEE, Westmoreland Hotel, 4th av.

TO LET—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JAMES F. Birdsall at Purchase, five miles from Rye, three from White Plains; good buildings, orchards, and garden, with from two to forty-six acres. Apply on premises or to ROBERT C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—AT NISSEQUAGUE, ON NORTH SHORE of Long Island, cottage, with grounds; furnished; fine beach and scenery; stabling; perfectly healthy and retired; can be reached in three hours or less from Wall st. CALEB T. SMITH, No. 102 Front st.

TO LET.—NO. 55 MORTON ST., NO. 145 EAST 8th st., No. 18 West 4th st. Apply to
ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent,
Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 222 WEST 10th st., near Bleecker; rent $200 a month. Address V. L. B., No. 96 Warren st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.
Present rate of interest SIX per cent.
Interest commences the first of the month following the day of deposit.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7.
Bank books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. } N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF APRIL at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.—Interest on money deposited now or on or before April 10 will date from April 1. The surplus fund of this bank amounts to $197,759 22, or about ten per cent. over all its liabilities. HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec'y. C. D. BAILEY, Treas'r.
THIS BANK WILL REMOVE ON OR ABOUT APRIL 20 TO ITS NEW BUILDING, BOWERY, CORNER BOND ST.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent., commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,059,915 06; surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD E. HATCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Richard E. Hatch, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. BABCOCK, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph M. Babcock, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh16-1aw3wM*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MILLS, as surviving partner of the late firm of Thomas H. Bate & Co., and individually, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy at the City of New-York, March 28, 1874.—To the creditors of said bankrupt and all others whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, the said Register, at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of April, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LYNCH and DANIEL J. BERNSTEIN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Thomas Lynch and Daniel J. Bernstein, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of March, 1874.
mh30-1aw3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BOLL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Boll, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 4,557.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS L. CLEMENTS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AUGUSTUS L. CLEMENTS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1874. JAMES P. FITCH, Assignee,
mh30-1aw3wM* No. 12 Warren street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN KING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John King, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1874.
WILLIAM LOCKWOOD, Assignee,
No. 276 Pearl street, New-York City.
mh16-1aw3wM*

NO. 4,644.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS W. TAYLOR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Elias W. Taylor, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1874.
JOHN C. STOCKWELL, Assignee.
mh16-1aw3wM* No. 25 Ann st., New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID G. SULLIVAN.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
[illegible], Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD; allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Bankers and Merchants. Banking office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova,
John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 59 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 31 bonds, numbered as follows: 238, 463, 345, 405, 138, 261, 462, 223, 457, 530, 257, 203, 83, 334, 220, 123, 429, 392, 562, 105, 44, 513, 389, 514, 48, 515, 301, 45, 11, 598, 475, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1874.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.

Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible. HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

ELECTION.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874. }
The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 6th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the subscriber will purchase the coupons upon such bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1873, on presentation to him on and after Feb. 20 inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
Dated Feb. 6, 1874. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1874. }

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will close, for the next annual election for Directors, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, and will reopen on Thursday, the 7th day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Acting Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. Polls open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Company, constituting the second class, will be held at this office on Tuesday, the 7th day of April proximo, from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. HAXTUN, Secretary.

EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES.—SHARES OF a productive unencumbered manufacturing company will be exchanged for railway or other securities; no objection to second mortgage bonds, if good. Address W. WILSON, Second, Box No. 210 *Times* Office; the advertiser will call if desired; confidential.

FOR SALE—AN UNQUESTIONABLE SECOND mortgage and bondsman for $17,000—three years; (part of purchase money.) Principals only will be noticed by addressing FINANCIAL, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, March 2, 1874. }

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

GREAT WESTERN, AND MERCANTILE Mutual Insurance stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. [illegible], No. [illegible] Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

N. Y. & O. Midland R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

We urge the holders of the small balance that have not yet communicated with us to send addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will expedite matters.

Other parties have modified the plans they had presented, but they are not yet such as the first mortgage holders can safely accept.

In due course, we believe, a plan acceptable to all will be found. Nothing has been lost by waiting.
D. B. HALSTED, } Of Com. of
GERRIT H. SMITH, } First Mortgage
H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Bondholders.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.

Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 28 and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and National Trust Company's stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1874. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, it was was resolved that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the capital stock of this company be paid on the 15th day of April next at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York, and that a Dividend of FOUR per Cent. on the outstanding Consolidation certificates of this company be paid on the same day at the same place.

The transfer-books for both capital stock and Consolidation certificates will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 20th of April next.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1874. }

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, April 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5 inclusive.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1874. }

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

This bank will pay a quarterly dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent., on and after April 1, prox., free of all tax. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 24, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall st., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

BEAVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874. }

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid April 5, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st., to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5, inclusive.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 59 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1874. }

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS been declared on the stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at this office on on the 15th of April next to holders registered as such at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 1st, and reopened on the 16th of April next.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared payable on and after the 27th day of April, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th day of April next.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST. }

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the International Railroad Company, maturing April 1, 1874, will be paid in gold on and after that date on presentation at the National City Bank, 52 Wall st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, March 27, 1874.—A Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of this company, payable on and after 20th April.

Transfer-books will be closed from 31st March until 21st April. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874. }

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF APRIL ON CONsolidated Bonds will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON, AND PEKIN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY coupons, due April 1, 1874, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, of New-York.
WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN, THE [illegible] of a gentleman's house for the Summer; no family; none but a Protestant family need apply. Address No. [illegible] East 59th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time.
Send for circular.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED [illegible] manufactured and sold at lowest competitive [illegible] KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. [illegible] West 25th st., between Broadway and 6th [illegible].

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

GREAT REPUBLIC..........April 1
ALASKA..........April 18
..........May 2

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this Line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, April 1	China, Saturday, April 25
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	Algeria, Saturday, May 9

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Saturday, March 28
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Saturday, April 11
CORNWALL, GIBSON..........Saturday, May 2

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, will sail on TUESDAY, April 21, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE.....ROUSSAU.....Saturday....April 4
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....Saturday....April 18
ST. LAURENT.....LACHESNEZ.....Saturday....May 2
PEREIRE.....SURMONT.....Saturday....May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 31, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........April 21, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........April 28, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........May 5, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

ADDITIONAL SAILINGS.

Commencing 1st April, the steamers of the Anchor line will sail from New-York and Glasgow EVERY ALTERNATE DAY throughout the year.

Tuesday's steamers will proceed via Londonderry.

Thursday's steamers will proceed via Queenstown.

Saturday's steamers direct to and from Glasgow.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, March 31.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 7.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, April 14.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........April 2
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........April 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........April 16

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE..........April 4
ANDES..........April 18
GLAMORGAN..........May 2
PEMBROKE..........May 16

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Sat., Apr. 11, 12 M. | Spain, Wed., Apr. 25, 12 M.
Italy, Sat., Apr. 18, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Sat., May 2, 3 PM

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, SIMPSON, ...Tuesday, April 7, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, April 1.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, April 4.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. R. BUSSIUS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, April 4.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH..........April 3
CLARIBEL..........April 24

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS..........April 10
ETNA..........April 28

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91½ Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Montreal, and all points North and West. Passage, $1 50, and a like reduction to all points. The elegant steam-boats, SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 6 P. M.; SUNDAY at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st. Connecting with morning trains on New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston, and connecting railroads. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

J. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH E. GAY, plaintiff, against GEORGE ARENTS, Francis A. Artault, William Beldin, Simeon Baldwin, Jr., John Bloodgood, Edward H. Bonner, John Bonner, John L. Brownell, Philip Bruns, Henry Clews, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., R. Egerton, William M. Earle, Robert S. Elliott, G. Furman, James Gandolfo, Henry S. Germond, Charles A. Grymes, Gilbert L. Haight, individually, and as President of the New-York Mining Stock Board; Samuel B. Hard, Albert G. Hemiway, Henry C. Hepburn, Robert M. Headen, Henry L. Horton, E. R. Ketchum, Rufus W. King, Cyrus J. Lawrence, De Witt C. Lawrence, Edward Livermore, Samuel F. Lockwood, H. W. Low, John A. Lewis, R. M. McJimsey, David Milliken, Samuel A. Mills, George D. Munroe, Charles O. Morris, individually, and as Secretary of the New-York Mining Stock Board; J. Wyman Morris, Fred Nathan, Isaac B. Newcombe, Albert H. Nicolay, John B. Norris, John O'Neil, William F. Owens, Joseph A. Patchen, Samuel W. Patchen, Augustus S. Peabody, George Phipps, W. H. Phipps, Charles H. Pierce, John Pondir, Richard H. Rickard, Nathan W. Riker, J. Frank Rosenbaum, Benjamin B. Rorke, Salem T. Russell, Edward P. Selmser, Francis G. Saltonstall, Charles M. Stead, Philip H. Stevens, Robert Stuyvesant, Jacob Stout, John J. Thomas, Peter B. Taylor, H. A. Tucker, Coll J. Turner, Coe D. Tows, William R. Utley, Albert H. Vernam, W. H. Wittingham, Robert Winthrop, E. K. Willard, Henry S. Wilson, Henry Zavala, Mary L. Wainwright, Executrix, &c., of J. H. Wainwright, deceased; Amelia Wolff, Executrix, &c., of Edward Wolff, deceased; George C. Dunbar, E. W. Mitchell, and J. P. Robinson, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 45 William street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 19, 1874.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in office of Clerk of the City and County of New-York Jan. 31, 1874. PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
f16-1aw7wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JULIA H. BILLINGS and EDWARD J. CHAFFEE, as Executors of the last will and testament of James M. Billings, deceased, plaintiffs, against OTIS T. HALL, and Sarah E. Hall, his wife, Charles J. Sprague, James D. Ray, Fernando De Castro, and Mary De Castro, his wife, (the name Mary being a fictitious name used to designate her, her real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiffs,) James Mahon, James D. Fish, and Frederick Bill, defendants.—Amended Summons.—For Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 4 Pine st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 21, 1874.

DUDLEY FIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of February, 1874.—Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1874.

mh2-1aw6wM DUDLEY FIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HORATIO EAGLE, plaintiff, against ANNA M. T. SMYTH, and WILLIAM B. SMYTH, her husband, and JOHN PERRY, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 24, 1874.

JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 62 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1874.

JAMES K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh2-1aw6wM* No. 62 Wall street.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT H. ARKENBURGH against A. LASKY and HERMAN BOOK.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—No. 1.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 128 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty dollars, with interest from the 16th day of February, 1874, besides the costs of this action, and two dollars and three cents protest fees.—Dated March 4, 1874. J. W. FEETER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the New-York City and County Clerk's Office on the 23d day of March, 1874. J. W. FEETER,
mh30-1aw6wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT H. ARKENBURGH against A. LASKY and HERMAN BOCK.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—No. 2.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 128 Broadway, in New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and twenty-one dollars and nineteen cents, with interest from the 18th day of March, 1874, besides the costs of this action, and two dollars and five cents protest fees.—Dated March 20, 1874.

J. W. FEETER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the New-York City and County Clerk's Office on the 28th day of March, 1874. J. W. FEETER,
mh30-1aw6wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

BOARD WANTED.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS (AND A SERVANT) desire to arrange for rooms and board in a pleasant, convenient location, below 42d st.; three large chambers and large parlor wanted; a private family preferred, and if can be suited will arrange for a year; want the accommodations from about last of April. Address, with terms and particulars, (no other answers noticed,) E. O. G., Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NOTICE.—TO C. P. LESLIE, EDDY, GRAY & CO., or to whom it may concern.—We hereby give you notice that a bay gelding, known as "Loren," left at our stable, Nos. 13 and 15 East 58th st., June 21, 1873, will be sold at public auction at the auction mart of Van Tassell & Kearney, Nos. 110, 112, and 114 East 13th st., New-York City, on Friday, April 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, to pay for his keep and expenses.

C. LAMB & SON.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUPE, MADE BY Brewster & Co. of Broome st.; price, $700. Can be seen at MORRELL'S Storage Warehouse, corner 23d st. and 4th av.

A VERY FINE PAIR OF BLACK CARRIAGE horses for sale; sound; sixteen hands, and weighing about 2,400 pounds. Address QUIDNESSET FARM, East Greenwich, R. I.

BROUGHAM HORSE FOR SALE.—APPLY at private stable, No. 1 West 36th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, owning a large first-class handsomely-furnished brown-stone house in one of the pleasantest locations in South Brooklyn, will board gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Parties seeking a quiet, comfortable home will please address H., Box No. 475 Post Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations, a large front room, bedroom communicating; bath on the same floor. Address, with name, L., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF apartments in a private family, consisting of an entire second floor, with every modern convenience, will be rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 21 West 19th st., near 5th av.

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STEVENS BUILDING, 5TH AV., BROADWAY, and 27th st.—Elegant apartments in our new addition on 5th av. now ready for occupancy. Can be seen by applying at the office in the building, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. JAMES P. COLT, Manager.

DESIRABLE THIRD STORY SUITE OF apartments to let at Haight House, corner of 5th av. and 15th st.; parlor and dining-room on 5th av. front. Furniture for sale; dealers need not apply. Can be seen daily after 12 o'clock.

A LADY OCCUPYING A FRENCH FLAT would let to one or two gentlemen a nicely-furnished front room, with or without board; can be seen today. Apply at No. 316 West 27th st.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with first-class board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

WE OFFER AT MODERATE PRICES A number of elegantly-furnished rooms. Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.; first-class in all its appointments. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room to let to a gentleman without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR front room, with all modern improvements, for one or two gentlemen; family strictly private; references exchanged. No. 52 West 13th st.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Reception-room, with bedroom attached; also, other rooms, newly furnished; every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired; reference.

A PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to let to one or two gentlemen, at reasonable terms, in a strictly private house. Inquire at No. 112 East 22d st., near 4th av.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT and hall room, with good board and quiet home, on Wednesday, April 1. No. 36 East 12th st., between University place and Broadway.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BEtween Madison and 5th avs.—Family and single rooms, with first-class board. Table de hote.

H. LEFLER.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET parlors and rooms, en suite, to small genteel families, with private table only; all conveniences; references.

NO. 124 EAST 22D ST.—TWO HANDSOME rooms on parlor floor; also, rooms on second and third floors to let, with or without board; references required.

TO LET—A FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, with private table, on Madison and 5th avs.; also, rooms without board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom parlor floor; also third floor front room with alcove, with or without private table; references.

NO. 137 EAST 17TH ST.—A DESIRABLE Summer room, on second floor, with or without board, to one or two gentlemen; private family.

NINETEENTH ST., WEST.—GENTLEMAN AND wife and one or two gentlemen can have rooms and board at No. 58 West 19th st., up stairs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FURNISHED FLOORS TO let for private or business purposes; all single rooms. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having more room than they require, will let a very large room on second floor, without board.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH ST.

Handsome, well-furnished rooms, with board, will be vacated about April 1; good reference required.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—A THIRD STORY HALL room, with board, for single gentleman; reference.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS accommodations for the Summer at Newport, R. I., can make arrangements with Mme. ROBINSON, for the above, at her residence, No. 14 East 31st st., New-York City.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
C. BANTA, Assistant Supt. IRAD FULLER, Supt.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J. Board for Spring and Summer. Apply to proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Summer term will commence on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874.
For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWton, Sussex County, N. J.—A boarding-school for males and females. The interests of Blair Academy (now closed) are removed to this institution. All branches to fit for college, for business, or for teaching, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting are thoroughly taught; direct access by railroad; terms moderate. Next session commences April 7, when there will be several vacancies. Send for circular.

S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO 62 BOWery; up town, No. 1,282 Broadway.—Young and middle-aged men taught book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, and spelling, by lesson, month, or quarter. Twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BORDENtown, N. J.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Stockbridge, Mass.—Term opens April 7. For particulars address ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Associate Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Boys fitted for college and scientific school. JOSHUA KENDALL.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE BOARDING School for boys; room for one more.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

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AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires one or two private pupils. Best references in New-York and Cambridge. Address H. K., Box No. 165 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MUSIC AND SINGING TAUGHT THOROUGHLY by Mme. S. Terms, twelve lessons, $25. Ladies who intend to buy a piano may apply to Mme. S.'s services to choose it for them. Apply No. 6 West 16th st.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced teacher in all branches, including French and music, desires pupils. Address V. CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

116th to 123d

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play.

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, April 4, at 1:30,
—
13TH MATINEE
—
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., next Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

C H A R I T Y ! !

EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Dr. Athelney..........Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Ted Athelney, a chip of nature..........Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Mr. Smailey..........Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Fred Smailey..........Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Mr. Fitz Partington..........Mr. JAS. LEWIS
Mr. Skinner, a shepherd of the fold..........Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Butler..........Mr. FRANK CHAPMAN
Mrs. Van Brugh, with a history..........Miss ADA DYAS
Eve, her daughter..........Miss SARAH JEWETT
Ruth Tredgett, a tramp..........Miss FANNY DAVENPORT

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
MONSIEUR ALPHONSE!!
Alexander Dumas' great European sensation.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MURSKA.
ITALIAN OPERA.

ILMA DI MURSKA.

EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 6.
LA SONNAMBULA.
POPULAR PRICES.
Full particulars in to-morrow's papers.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MAYO.
FOURTH WEEK.

BRILLIANT TRIUMPH | Mr. FRANK MAYO
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH | as
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH | DAVY CROCKETT.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH | Miss ROSA RAND
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH | as
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH | ELEANOR VAUGHN.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH |

SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

Resort of Ladies and Children.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

And FAMILY VARIETIES. Opens at 7:15. Curtain at 8. Admission, 30 and 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Every evening at 8, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees at 2. Colossal combination of new artists in charming varieties, and old favorites in new acts, scenes, songs, dances, and characters. Last engagement in this country of the incomparable Martens Family. First week of E. D. Davies, the greatest known ventriloquist.

Innocent Family Amusement.

COLOSSEUM.
LAST DAYS OF PARIS.
Prof. Richard's popular lecture,
THE CHEMISTRY OF FIRE.
Beautiful Apparition
of
"THE TEMPTATION."
All the usual attractions continued.
Admission, $1.
No extras.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT, } Executors.
mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ENOCH L. FANCHER, } Executors.
n24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873. WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.
n10-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.

JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-1aw6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873. HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE,
mh2-1aw6mM* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.
mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.
d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.

mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.

ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
d22-1aw6mM* Administrators de bonis non.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.
o20-1aw6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased.
mh2-1aw6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LUCCA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 1, 1874, at 8.
POSITIVELY ONE (1) NIGHT ONLY OF THE EMINENT PRIMA DONNA, MME. PAULINE
LUCCA.
LUCCA.
LUCCA.
in conjunction with the
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Messrs. M. & M. STRAKOSCH respectfully announce that the world-renowned prima donna, Mme. PAULINE LUCCA, will make her first and only appearance here, (prior to her departure,) WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock, in Donizetti's favorite opera,

LA FAVORITA,

which will be presented with the following brilliant cast:

LEONORA..........Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
FERNANDO..........Signor ITALO CAMPANINI
ALPHONSO..........Signor DEL PUENTE
BALTHAZAR..........Signor NANNETTI

Grand chorus and powerful orchestra.

Signor Emanuel Muzio, Musical Director and Conductor.

Seats now at Academy, also 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY. NILSSON—LOHENGRIN.

POSITIVELY LAST THREE (3) NIGHTS of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. (Prior to departure for Washington and Philadelphia.) MONDAY EVENING, March 30, at 7:30 P. M. Positively last night representation of the greatest operatic success of the age.

LAST NIGHT { LOHENGRIN. LOHENGRIN. } LAST NIGHT.

Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON..........as..........ELSA
Miss A. L. CARY, Signor ITALO CAMPANINI,
Signor DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, Herr BLUM.

Powerful Chorus and Augmented Orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock, first and only appearance this season of Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.

Last night but one (1) of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. Mme. PAULINE LUCCA will appear for ONE NIGHT ONLY in Donizetti's opera LA FAVORITA.

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA (on this occasion)...LEONORA
Signors CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock, last night of the season and final performance of Verdi's masterwork,

AIDA. AIDA. AIDA.

SATURDAY, April 4, at 1:30 P. M., grand farewell matinee and final performance of LOHENGRIN.

NILSSON. LOHENGRIN. NILSSON.

Seats for all the above now at the Academy; also, Nos. 701 (Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway.

THURSDAY, April 2, positively one night only, Mme. PAULINE LUCCA in Brooklyn.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Under the management of..........Mr. JOSEPH H. TOOKER
Stage Manager..........Mr. GEO. F. DEVERE

OPENS
EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 6,
For the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS with
Mr. and Mrs. W. J.
F. L. O. R. E. N. C. E.
in
EILEEN OGE!!!
The great Irish drama of the day.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

ENGAGEMENT FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY OF THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE, THE PEERLESS LOTTA, WHO WILL APPEAR EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30, AS
ZIP! ZIP! ZIP!
in F. Marsden's comic drama, in four acts, of
ZIP; OR,
POINT LYNDE LIGHT.

NEW SCENERY..........by..........THOS. A. GLESSING
MECHANICAL EFFECTS...by...BENSON SHERWOOD

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. ALICE PLACIDE.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The dashing artiste, ALICE PLACIDE, and renowned scout, DASHING CHARLIE, in the new American drama of LITTLE RIFLE.	Production (by request) of the picture of Southern life before the war, entitled UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, with efficient cast.

MONDAY, April 6, reappearance of E. L. DAVENPORT.

ASSOCIATION HALL. CONCERT.

THE CAROLINA SINGERS,

(All formerly slaves in South Carolina,)
Will sing Southern melodies at
ASSOCIATION HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.

Tickets, to all parts of the house, 50 cents, at Pond's, No. 39 Union square, Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st.

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.

SIXTY-FIVE PERFORMERS.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1874.

MISS FREDERICA ROKOHL,
The promising Young Soprano.

MR. FRANK BARTLETT, | MR. M. ARBUCKLE,
The favorite Baritone. | Unrivaled Cornet Soloist.
MR. E. A. LEFEBRE, | MR. J. C. ARLIDGE,
Great Saxophone Player. | Solo Flute, late of London.

MR. GEORGE W. COLBY,
The popular Pianist.

The public should bear in mind that the most successful series of promenade concerts ever given in New-York is drawing to a close, and extra efforts are being made to terminate it with great éclat. The programme for MONDAY EVENING will embrace a most interesting variety of vocal and instrumental gems, among which may be mentioned Proch's grand concert air, with variations for the voice, in which Miss Frederica Rokohl sings a cadenza, ascending to high G in alt.

The entire programme for Monday will be found unusually interesting. Tickets may be had at the Armory door.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
to Miss BELLE D. MELVILLE
At ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av., on
MONDAY EVENING, March 30, 1874,
commencing at 8 o'clock.

Recitations by Miss MELVILLE and other talented readers.

Orchestral Organ by Mr. ALBERT J. HOLDEN, Organist of Dr. Chapin's church.

Piano solo and accompaniments by Mr. CHARLES E. PRATT.

Vocal music by Miss HATTIE L. GILLETTE, Soprano; and Mr. ISAAC PARRY, Basso.

Tickets, $1. For sale at the door.

PALETTE.

The third annual art exhibition will close next TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 o'clock. Entrance No. 6 East 23d st. (Madison square.) Admission free.

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200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos. SPECIALTY for a few days: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.

Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.

RAVEN & CO.,
Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING Stradivarius violins possibly in existence. Its splendid appearance and unimpaired tone is owing to the fact that it has been carefully preserved from generation to generation in a Scotch family; price, $5,000. At JOHN ADAMS', No. 110 West 16th st., rear building.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENAMELED GOLD BRACELET. THE finder will be rewarded on leaving it with CHAS. L. FOX, at First National Bank, No. 94 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
of the comic drama of
CENTRAL PARK.

WYNDHAM OTIS..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. W. J. FERGUSON, Mr. B. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss ESTELLE LOWE.

THE VETERAN
will be presented for the first time this season at the MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 4, AT 1:30 P. M.
And repeated on the EVENING PERFORMANCE of THE SAME DATE.
THE VETERAN
will be produced with
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
and a cast including

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, in his original character of LEON DELMAR, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. E. ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. B. M. HOLLAND, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss PONISI, Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, and the FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY, further augmented by the special engagement of the accomplished maitresse de ballet,

Mme. KATHI LANNIER,
The charming danseuses,
Miles. RACHEL and MARIETTA FRANCESCO,
and a carefully selected company of coryphees.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
14th st. and 6th av.
CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr..........Lessee and Manager
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of
AIMEE FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
C. A. CHIZZOLA..........Director

MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 30 and 31.
LE PETIT FAUST.

AIMEE...as...Marguerite | JUTEAU...as...Faust
STANI...as...Mephisto | LECOYER...as...Valentine

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 1 and 2.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SPECIAL.
IN PREPARATION, AND TO BE PRODUCED
on
MONDAY, APRIL 6,
a grand PARISIAN FOLLY, with new scenery and startling effects, and an entire ballet from the Grand Opera-house, Paris.

PARK THEATRE.

MR. STUART
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE WILL
OPEN THE
PARK THEATRE,
22D ST. AND BROADWAY,
BETWEEN
MADISON PARK AND UNION PARK,
ON
APRIL 6,
WITH A NEW DRAMA, IN WHICH
CHARLES FECHTER
WILL APPEAR.

GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT
at the

Brooklyn Tabernacle,

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

Mme. Pauline Lucca,

The greatest Lyric Artist in the world.

GILMORE'S 22ND REGIMENT BAND.

Under the leadership and direction of P. S. GILMORE, (Projector and Director of the grand Boston Peace Jubilee.)

Consisting of sixty-five performers, including the eminent soloists:

M. ARBUCKLE, Cornet,
E. A. LEFEBRE, Saxophone,
Herr LETSCH, Trombone.

GEO. W. MORGAN, (unequaled as an Organist in this country,) will preside at the Great Organ. A combination of Musical Talent never before offered in Brooklyn. To secure seats application should be made immediately at SLADE'S, NO. 305 FULTON ST.; BOLLER, NO. 244 FULTON ST., and office R. K. CORWIN, NO. 516 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Admission, $1 50.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.

MR. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S
farewell course on Astronomy.
(Prof. PROCTOR sails for England on April 8.)

APRIL 2, 2 P. M.—"The Past and Future of the World."
APRIL 4, 2 P. M.—"Other Worlds than Ours."
APRIL 6, 2 P. M.—"Other Suns than Ours."
APRIL 7, 8 P. M.—"The Infinites Around Us."

These lectures are supplementary to those of the former course. In them the lecturer will deal with "THE PROBABLE FUTURE OF THE WORLD;" will give in detail his new theory of "LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS," and "LIFE IN WORLDS ATTENDING ON OTHER SUNS;" and will discuss the most recent aspect of the curious questions which have been raised respecting the "INFINITIES OF SPACE, MATTER, TIME, EVENTS, ENERGY, AND LIFE." All the lectures will be freely illustrated. Course tickets, with reserved seats, $3. For sale at Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway; Gurley's, 23d st., corner 4th av., and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

LECTURES.

PROCTOR'S FINAL LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY AT THE COOPER UNION.

Prof. R. A. PROCTOR will deliver his last lecture in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, AT 8 P. M.,
On
THE COMING TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents; can be procured at Appleton's book store, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway; at the Mercantile Library and at the Cooper Union, and at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner of 4th av. and 23d st.

In order to bring these lectures within the reach of all, the price of admission, without reserved seats, is reduced to 25 cents, to be paid at the door.

LECTURE.

THE POETS OF IRELAND is Rev. PATRICK TONER'S theme for next TUESDAY EVENING at Cooper Union, and offers the greatest intellectual treat of the season. Moreover, the proceeds are for a church in debt and liable to be sold.

This lecture, lately delivered in Philadelphia for the same object, was pronounced "a model of elegance and oratorical power."

REV. DR. G. B. PORTEOUS,
Will lecture on "The Attitude of the Churches toward Public Amusements,"
in STEINWAY HALL, on
MONDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall on Saturday and Monday, all day.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE FLUSHING WATER WORKS,
FLUSHING, N. Y., March 23, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the village of Flushing until the 14th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing cast-iron main-pipe and laying same from Douglass Pond to Parsons av., in the village of Flushing; also for constructing brick engine-house and filtering wells.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineers, Messrs. Rossi and Frame, Main st., Flushing, Long Island, where blank forms of proposals may be had.

The right is hereby reserved to reject any and all bids which may be deemed prejudicial to the village of Flushing.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals to furnish and lay main-pipe for the Flushing Water Works," and "Proposals to build brick engine-house and filtering wells Flushing Water Works," and addressed to CHAS. W. BROWN, Chairman Committee on Water Works, Flushing, Long Island.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR laying the whole or a part of about seventeen miles of water pipes and their appurtenances, indorsed "Proposals for laying cast-iron water pipe," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., in the Town Hall, until 5 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

Address C. K. KIRBY, Chairman, Brookline, Mass.

For specifications and other information apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 13 West st., Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A REAL ESTATE LAWYER, WITH A GOOD business connection, would like to form a connection with some established law firm, business house, or insurance company, to take charge of the conveyancing department or the drawing of briefs; has had several years' practice with one of the oldest real estate lawyers in the City, and is familiar with all the old City titles; first-class references. Address J., Box No. 123 Times Office.

BUSINESS.—WHOLESALE MANUFACTURE OF iron goods is offered parties with $25,000 cash capital; responsible bondsmen, secure investment, and guarantee solid profits; investigation solicited; particulars on personal interview. Parties meaning business send name and address to "IRONSIDES," Box No. 120 Times Office.

SILVER AND LEAD-SMELTING WORKS, complete and in operation on line of railroad in Colorado; owner has $60,000 judiciously invested now, and wants a reliable party to join him with $25,000 to be used as working capital. Interview at any time.

GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

PULPIT DISCOURSES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MORNING SERVICES—A DISCOURSE ON THE NATURE OF TRUE CHRISTIANITY.

The usual Sabbath service of Plymouth Church yesterday morning was attended by an immense congregation, in expectation of a discourse from Mr. Beecher concerning the issues presented in the religious council just brought to a close. The Pastor made no direct reference, however, to the council, and his sermon was purely of a doctrinal character. Among the regular religious announcements was one stating that a collection would be taken up in aid of the American Missionary Association. Referring to the subject, Mr. Beecher commented on the part this association had in the abolition of slavery in the South. It was laboring to establish colleges, normal schools, and common schools for the education of the colored population. On their education depended largely the future of the South, and on the future of the South depended largely the well-being of the confederacy of the United States. They could not afford to have this ship of State freighted with four millions of ignorant men. Nothing was so dangerous to the Commonwealth as a great body of uneducated men, men that have been developed with human passions, but arrested in the development of reason and moral sensibility. Any society that had for its object the education of this great laboring population of this country should have the sympathy and assistance of every Christian man and every patriot. Besides this they were largely engaged in the work of preaching and supervising schools among the Indians and Chinese on the Pacific shores. The Gospel which these Chinese received was mainly that Gospel which consisted in paving-stones thrown at their heads; the Gospel which they should receive was sympathy, succor, protection, education and brotherhood, and this was what they were receiving by the American Missionary Society. He commended the society to their hearty good-will and liberal contributions.

The sermon preached was based on Paul to the Corinthians, i., 18-25: "For the preaching of the Cross is to them that perish foolishness; but unto us which are saved, it is the power of God. Because the foolishness of God is wiser than men; and the weakness of God is stronger than men." Paul's words, he said, looked like an indiscriminate defiance of all intellectual excellences. God made the wise seem foolish by the presentation of Jesus Christ, but this did not mean a degradation of reason or reasoning on the part of the apostle, for he used reason and reasoning himself pre-eminently. It did not deny or undervalue the uses of the intellect in the promotion of science or philosophy; it did not teach that these things were of no avail, or any doctrine of that character. It did not then declare that it was a grand Christianizing process that could take place without the use of the human intellect. It was the spirit of the New Testament which was at work in regenerating the world. The mere intellectual forces were but the auxiliaries and the transformation into the likeness of God was by the power of the heart. Men will not be changed from the lower flesh into the higher spirit by any amount of knowledge or of intellectual reasoning. Men were transformed because there was breathed into them a heart-love, which transformed everything. It was not, then, that they were called upon in this declaration to choose between intellect on the one side and emotion and a vague impulse upon the other. They wanted them both, and the question was as to their rank. Were they to use the dispositions of men for the sake of glorifying the intellect and making men knowledgeable creatures, or were they to use the intellect as an instrument to make men good, pure, religious, and loving of the truth? In which was man's manhood promoted, in his intellectual force or in his moral nature? As to that there could be no question; Christ declared what it was; it was love to God and love to man, and on this stood the whole of the Scripture. When development was attained the heart remained as it was, the understanding only changed. The thing then to be sought in life was the suppression of the passional man and the animal disposition by life germs which were planted in the soul, the germs of divine love. In the church there was the party of liberty and the party of authority, but they did not know what they meant. What was the struggle in the Roman Church? What were those fitful outbursts towards liberty and enthusiasm under Pere Hyacinthe but the attempts to break away from the restraints of an external system which had bound the liberty of men? It was a conflict between liberty and authority. The Church of England was divided into four sections, like four great fighting armies, and in Germany religion was split up into a dozen isms. There would never be a conversion in this world until there would be an enthusiasm of love, when religious appliances would not be the cause of dissension, and when all would worship in the spirit of love and fellowship. Too much persecution and wrong had been done in the name of religion, too few acts of patience, gentleness, and sweetness. The dear thought of God was dearer than the teachings of mankind, and in the love of Christ was found that true Christianity which led to eternal rest.

FAITH, OLD AND NEW—SERMON BY REV. DR. CHAPIN, OF WISCONSIN.

The pulpit of Plymouth Church was occupied last evening by President Chapin, of Beloit University, Wisconsin. In the prayer previous to the sermon, the Doctor alluded to the fellowship between Plymouth and her sister churches, and prayed that it might be continued, notwithstanding the apparently untoward circumstances of the past few days, and grow more and more strong, and unyielding and loving, from now henceforth. The subject of the Doctor's discourse was "Faith," and his text Timothy, xii., 6 and 12: "Fight the good fight of faith," "Lay hold on eternal life."

The parallel which the apostle here drew was between the Christian strife after the crown of immortality and that of the Greek athletes of his time for the prize in the Olympic games. And there was more of resemblance in it than was apparent at the first glance. None of the contests in the Grecian arena were instituted for the mere gaining of a victory over an opponent. The object was chiefly to educate their strength, improve their muscle, and train them in courage and strength of purpose. So, in the Christian's fight, the great aim was the perfection of his spiritual strength, the growth of his faith in the reality of his struggle, and in the existence of the prize of his high calling which awaited him. Faith was the moral counterpart of the reasoning faculties, and just as much necessary to the forming of a sound and unbiased opinion. Even in pure science this was to be seen. A Newton in discovering the law of gravitation, and a Kepler in tracing out the true paths of the planets, were compelled to draw largely upon faith for the solving of their doubts. In both of these cases faith went before reason. And, in the bridging over of that dark chasm of the unknown which lay in the path of all of us, where was the needful help to be found but in faith? To pierce the shadow that lay beyond was denied to mortal power. One man might be content with calling it the "unknown," and giving up all hope of comprehending its real nature, another may try to satisfy himself by reverencing the universe. But to the man of faith there came voices across those depths, "I am that I am," and "Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and mind and soul and strength." And if troubled humanity asks in answer, "How shall we worship whom we have not seen?" a human form issues from the darknes, bright with the rays of the everlasting dawn, and a voice, "This is my beloved Son, hear ye Him." Faith was the ear with which we heard this heavenly voice; faith was the eye with which we beheld this God-like form of Christ. But to maintain this all-important aid against the insidious advances of sensual and intellectual weaknesses involved mighty exertions. The pride of the reasoning faculties was a most potent enemy. This idea that we will believe nothing but by demonstration, this skeptical attitude which was becoming so alarmingly common, were temptations hard to resist. The deductions of physical science nowadays dragged in to destroy our belief in a personal God; the positive philosophy which, if acknowledging His existence at all, pushes Him so far away into the regions of the unknown as to be beyond the reach of mortal prayer or mortal entreaty; the misguided style of Christianity which was fast pushing the bleeding Christ out of history and leaving in his place a blackened pall—these were the significant signs of the times, and gave intensity to the good fight. The spirit of the age was running swiftly against the faith. People were beginning to doubt whether there was, after all, any Supernatural. Great scientists advocated it, popular sentiment to a large extent encouraged it, and the press too often aided its poisonous growth by open applause or secret favor. The enemy was already exulting in the weakness of the faith, and predicting in exulting accents the decay of Christianity. He, the speaker, recognized this tendency with all frankness; he saw the way the current was drifting, and drifting with increasing rapidity. But the Church had seen such times before and was not discouraged. To all the wrecked, to all the drifting, to all the doubting let us shout, "Hold up with a firm heart! God is not dead! Christ is more than a myth, immortality something better than a dream!"

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS—REV. DR. STORRS ON THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

A large congregation attended the morning services at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, yesterday. Rev. Dr. Storrs was accompanied in the pulpit by Rev. Dr. Post, of St. Louis, Mo., and Rev. Dr. Buckingham, of Springfield, Mass. At the close of the introductory services, Rev. Dr. Storrs said that during the past week their attention had been largely occupied with the matters which have been brought before the council assembled in this city. They had also reason to be grateful to God for the direction and guidance of His spirit, whereby their churches have been led to the result which has been obtained. They had also reason to be grateful to the men, Pastors, and laymen, who had come from North, South, East, and West to consider the important questions presented to them. The desire of all was to have a most wise, impartial and influential council, not committed to their opinions, as friendly to Plymouth Church and its Pastor or to those who invited them. They invited them simply because they valued their opinion and advice. Their deliberations had been long, and were marked in an unusual degree with evidences of the presence of the Divine Spirit, with the temper of Christian courtesy, wisdom, and forbearance. Never were discussions conducted, he understood, with more mutual kindness and respect than were the private discussions of this council. Their decision vindicated and affirmed the principles which they had affirmed from the beginning, and properly put on record their recognition of the gravity of the occasion, by which the first remonstrance to Plymouth Church was suggested and inspired. It was judged by some of the council, in answer to the request for their admonition to us if we had erred, that in our earlier letters, we were, perhaps, too severe in our remonstrance with Plymouth Church; and by the council, as a body, that we might better, perhaps, have persevered in our correspondence until we had secured the acceptance by Plymouth Church of a mutual council, or a refusal of it, or an unequivocal evasion. The council vindicates and honors us, however, for the office we took upon ourselves of remonstrating when we thought our brothers to be wrong in their action. It holds their action not in accordance with Congregational principle, but it advises that we continue in fellowship with them, on the ground that their most recent declarations on the subject of discipline and fellowship are substantially sound and satisfactory, and in the hope that we shall be satisfied that these declarations are to be carried out. The result appeared to him, as he had heard it read, eminently kind, dignified, just, and influential. He was sure it would be accepted as such by the churches throughout the country. It should be accepted, he thought, with profound gratitude to God, who has guided them on the way, and brought them to this conclusion, and he hoped that the congregation would render thanks to Him for His direction, and for the conclusion to which they had come; and that they would pray that the issues of this matter may be to His glory; that He would bestow His grace and peace on the church with which they have been in discussion, as well as on theirs, and on all the churches which have come to their call. Dr. Storrs then introduced Rev. Dr. Post, who preached on a text from the epistle of St. Paul to the Philippians, iv., 8: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." The preacher said he would take the last phrase for his theme. He said that here the word "think" meant more than the mere acceptation usually given it. The root word from which it is derived was the one from which the word logic is taken. It meant to cogitate, to reflect, to ponder, and examine. It has a deeper meaning than we ordinarily give it. Some people say, "It is no matter what I think, provided I do so and so. I am not responsible for my thoughts." This was the way men talked, but it is the song that beguiled them to present and eternal shipwreck. He went on to argue that men's thoughts were the record of their lives, and that by them they would be judged; that it was their ordinary thinking that shaped their souls and made them Godlike, or the reverse, and that men's thoughts left eternal traces, and wrote themselves upon the soul itself. Thought, he said, is God's own provision for the redemption of immortal souls, and we shall be called to a strict accountability for its employment when the end comes. Rev. Dr. Buckingham pronounced the benediction, and after singing the doxology, the congregation dispersed.

FRANKLIN AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—REV. DR. SCUDDER ON DEATH AND RESURRECTION.

Rev. H. M. Scudder, the Pastor, officiated at the morning services held yesterday in Franklin Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and in offering prayer invoked a blessing upon the labors of the council, which had just closed its session, as well as upon the delegates and the churches they represented, together with those churches for whose welfare the council had been convened. At the conclusion of the services he delivered a discourse on the resurrection of the body, taking his text from the third chapter and twenty-first verse of St. Paul's epistle to the Philippians: "Who shall change our vile body that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious body, according to the workings whereby He is able even to subdue all things to Himself." Referring to the meaning of the word "vile" as applied to the body by the Apostle, he said it represented the present condition of the material part of man, not that glorious body which was originally created by God or which should hereafter be clothed with immortality. There was no depreciation in the body, for God never suffers any depreciation in his works. The word "vile" meant, not worthless, but humiliating, so that the text might be read in that light. All material forces work together; all other structures minister to it. In the range of its activity it is superior to every other organism. This earthly habitation in which the soul is confined is more wonderful than the material world around us. Its superiority over other bodies is to be estimated only by consulting how much higher its functions are than theirs, being as it is the direct instrument of the soul. Its place in nature is higher than other material structures, because in the human body the natural is joined to the supernatural. With reference to the theories adopted by some men of science, he said the modern materialist who holds that the body is the entire man, must also hold that with the body the whole man perishes forever in the dissolution which follows death. But no man of science would venture to maintain this doctrine in its integrity, because it is a fact too well established that even matter itself does not perish but becomes metamorphosed by changing its form. High then as the body stands beyond material organizations, nature seems to say that its destiny is like theirs. Its end is ever impending. By the slightest accident—a fall, a blow, a puncture, or from poison inhaled from the very air we breathe and a thousand other causes—its highest functions may be deranged, and then there comes the struggle, until at length the body, the highest of all material creatures, becomes the food of worms, and sinks like plants into the earth. Then its elements are separated, and some go into the air while other parts mingle with the clay, and in this way a continual round of changes succeed each other, all springing from and finally returning to the dust. The text declares that the redemption and life of the body is a supernatural revelation. Our text reveals a supernatural work by a supernatural power. Now let us inquire how this declaration stands with regard to other teachings of the Scriptures about the human body. So far as science goes the Scriptures agree with it, but the Scripture gives us a higher notion than the scientists. The Scriptures calculate the effects of disease, death, and dissolution, but they affirm that these are not its destiny but its humiliation, and presage its glorious future. We can hardly conceive the original excellencies of the human body. It was struck down at the very first touch of sin, but the longevity of the antediluvians prove its vigor. And as in the case of Enoch and Elijah it was and will be in many cases when the Savior comes at the end of the world. The human body was not originally subject to infirmities as it is now. It was said that "On the day thou shall eat thou shalt surely die," and when this command was disregarded the soul killed the body that very day, when spiritual integrity was lost. But still the body is not beyond the present mercies of God. Death came by sin, but sin did not begin in the body. The sin is not charged on the body; the body is not to blame for the fall. And if there be mercies for the soul, the guilty part, then there may be also for the body; for the body fell with the soul, and with the soul also it may rise. When our Savior was in the world the bodily sufferings always called out his tenderest sympathies. The miracles of Christ were for the body. He put his hand under the bottom of our humiliation, so that if we judge Him by His works we should call Him pre-eminently the Savior of the body. And so it was with the Apostles. They, too, wrought miracles for the body, not only to prove their mission but in sympathy for its sad state. The doctrine, therefore, concerning the human body as revealed to us in the Scriptures, is that it shares with the human soul the great redemption purchased by the Son of God. That redemption cannot be complete until the redemption of the body is perfected. Its griefs, its humiliations, its miseries, and its sad condition, the great sympathy in the works of Christ for it all conspire to prove that Christ shall transform this humiliated body into the likeness of His glorious body according to the workings whereby He is able to make all things like Himself. Even in its present fallen state it is not without some traits which foreshadow its future glory. Its high rank among the other material structures, the divine skill displayed in its mysterious mechanism, the lustre of the eyes, the expression of the countenance, the music of the voice, are indications of its primitive excellence and future state of perfection. But let a single gland or nerve be disordered, and all its functions are speedily deranged. Let a little film cross over the eyes, and the world is forever darkened! or a little valve gives out in the heart, and all machinery of life is suddenly stopped. So with other diseases, some of which are of a most distressing nature.

The preacher then referred to the deformities to which the human body is subject, often, perhaps, on account of the sins of generations long since passed away. The various causes which tend to produce injurious effects on the health of the body, especially the disgusting marks of vice, were also reviewed; and then he went on to say that, when governed by Christian principles and placed under the influence of proper discipline, the material part of man reflects in some measure the calm serenity and lofty sentiments of the spirit within. But taking into account the many miseries, diseases, and infirmities to which the body is subject in this life, he said that these humiliations would seem to indicate in the ordinary course of nature that such was its destiny. But this was not the law of our being. It was the law of sin. It was not our destiny, but our humiliation. But we may confidently look forward with a cheerful hope that Christ will transform this humiliated body into the likeness of His own glorified body.

Now let us turn to view the body in this glorious change. It will then be a spiritual body. But what is the spiritual body? It will be still the outward part of the soul. Of course we cannot conceive what it will be positively, but we may know it in a negative way, that is in contrast with its present condition.

This great transformation, which, we conceive, will take the body not only from humiliation but altogether out of the animal kingdom, and altogether into the spiritual Kingdom of God. In its present state it depends even for its nutriment upon the earth. The future body will require no such nutriment to sustain it. This is the animal body formed from the earth and returning to the earth again. That will be a spiritual body not formed of the earth, and not returning to the earth, nor subject to the disorders which attend the animal body. It will be incorruptible and immoral. It will be beautiful and vigorous and glorious beyond any picture of our imagination. There is a natural body and there is a spiritual body. The natural body comes first, but as we are born the image of the Deity, we shall bear that image in a future state. When the material body shall be destroyed it will be succeeded by the spiritual body. In the Scriptures for all this our earthly and future heavenly history are one, and as partaking of our body it is one history; the old is not destroyed and a new body framed and substituted for it. There is a connection between the natural and the spiritual body. Christ transforms this body into the likeness of His own glorified body. He will call the dead and they will rise, not in a bodily state as they were, but transformed, for we shall be raised incorruptible. This corruptible mass shall put on incorruptibility, and this mortal body shall put on immortality. The old body and the new then must have a connection. Either they are the same or not the same. He then went on to show that in infancy and manhood, in health and in sickness, the human body in all these stages retains its individuality; and such being the case, he argued that the body would still be the same after the resurrection. If its identity can be traced through all the changes and vicissitudes of this life, so also can it be identified after this great transformation. So great were the changes which this earthly body could undergo from the workings of the spirit, that he had seen a Christian face almost glorified in worship. God framed the original body from the dust. Christ shall transform it from death and dust, and then it shall excel as much as Christ, the second Adam, excelled the first. To this great doctrine of the transformation of the human body science can make no objection. Chemistry cannot oppose it. The Bible speaks as freely of dissolution as science, but the resurrection of the body is no reproduction. If science challenges the bodily identity, we can refute her by her own theories. Does she challenge us to show the method of decay, then we answer her in her own way. Show her an egg, and ask if she can explain the vital principles in it. Place that egg a few days in the warmth, and lo! a bird goes forth on the air. Now, if science demands the method of transformation in the body, let her tell us if she can how that egg became a bird. Now, suppose that we had no eggs, but only birds; would science herself ever reach the conclusion that this bird sprung from anything so unlike itself? All this is within the domain of science, and when she explains how this transformation has taken place, then we will explain how this corruptible body can put on immortality. But if she must accept facts within her own domain which she cannot explain, let her not dare to question the truths of revealed religion.

The preacher then gave several other illustrations of a similar character, and proceeded to say that the crowning work of Christianity lay in the resurrection of Christ Himself, with the same body He had in this life, for even after ascending to heaven the marks of His death were upon Him. His disciples identified Him as having the same body that He had while living among them, and performing His mission in this life. Even the wounds in His hands and feet and in His side were recognizable. He concluded by observing that the whole question of the redemption of the body came simply to this: Is there anybody that can do it and that will do it? Is there no Redeemer that has the power and the purpose? Revelation gives the answer. All that are in the grave shall hear the voice of the Redeemer, and shall go before Him—those that have done good and those that have done evil, and the body and the soul shall be saved or lost together.

SERMON BY REV. FATHER BJERRING, CHAPLAIN OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

At the Russian-Greek Chapel, No. 951 Second avenue, Rev. Father Bjerring preached in the English language. Repentance and self-denial he said are Christian virtues which mankind in general does not love; yet it is necessary that they connect, like a strong tie, the whole life of him who cherishes the hope to become eternally united with Christ our Savior. The season of Lent is a continual exhortation to all Christians for self-examination, for a serious change of mind and reconciliation with God. Without true knowledge of our hearts, there can be no real conversion. But nothing is more difficult than such a knowledge of one's self. Deep in the soul of every one among us is seated self-love, which hinders us from looking at ourselves as we are. The commotions and noise of the world are not apt to engage us in any such contemplations. Therefore the true Christian withdraws himself at this season from the pleasures and distractions of the world, in order to lose himself in God by a holy intercourse with Him. The great saints of old avoided the company of the world as much as possible, to live more closely to their God. Well, then, shut thy door after thee in this holy season of Lent, and ask Jesus the Beloved, to come unto thee. Only in the hour of quietude thou can hear His blessed voice, but then thou shalt find that peace of soul, which the world, indeed, can neither give nor take. It is not enough to frequent the public sanctuary either from habit or curiosity to witness the ceremonies, or, perhaps, because there is nothing else a person can do on Sunday. If thou will be benefited by thy church-going, then thy spirit must be wrapped up in the sacred services; thou must forget the world in order to be found alone with God. Who am I? what is my origin? what will be my end? The considerations of those questions the Church of Christ imposes upon us more particulary at the solemn time of Lent. The eternal union with God in his infinite glory, that glory of which the great Apostle says: No eye hath seen, nor ear heard, that is to be our final destiny; to this end have we been created, and the life of this our mortal state is to be a preparation for immortality. The greater the patience with which thou bearest thy cross, the nearer art thou to eternal felicity; the less thou carest for its load, the further dost thou recede from it. Let us work while it is called day; the night cometh, when no man can work. Time is short, but eternity without end. How many of us here present will live on earth ten years hence? Perhaps not one after the lapse of twenty! One trusts in his money, the other in his reputation in so-called society, the third in his skill; but whosoever will find consolation, his joy, in anything else but alone in the dear Savior is a poor misguided mortal in constant anxiety and fear. Of course, as long as it fares well with them, most men think they need no Savior, but when the ordinary pillars shake, when the fortune is being lost and then thy friends forsake thee when the Lord takes from thee thy dearest ones, when death comes upon thyself, when thou must leave all—what will thou do? Thou must leave thy associations, of which thou wouldst give up not one for Jesus sake. The hour may be sooner than thou anticipated when thou shalt have to pass through the dark gate of death. Thy Redeemer shall then go with thee if thou hast walked with Him here, and the prayers of the blessed Virgin Mary and of the saints shall then carry thee into the presence of thy heavenly Father. At that most solemn moment thou canst not make use of thy wealth. Thou shalt be put into the balance, and may God, of his infinite mercy, grant that thou mayest not be found wanting. Thou art to cast all thy misdeeds from thee, and obtain a new heart and a new spirit. Do not postpone thy conversion till to-morrow; who knows whether thou art yet alive to-morrow? Even now say: I will arise, and go to my Father, and will say unto him: "Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son!" And thy Creator and Father will receive again as His child for the Redeemer's sake, and thy soul shall be filled with unspeakable joy and bliss.

LECTURES THIS WEEK.

Rev. G. B. Porteous will lecture in Steinway Hall this evening on the attitude of the churches toward public amusement. His discourse is intended to be in a measure a vindication of his own conduct.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in Steinway Hall to-morrow evening for the benefit of the Free Dormitory for Women. Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan will preside, and the musical programme will be carried out under Prof. Morgan. Tickets can be had at the hall or from Miss M. C. Hammon, No. 8 Charles street.

Richard A. Proctor will deliver his farewell lectures on astronomy at Association Hall on Thursday and Saturday afternoons. The lecture on Thursday will be on "The Past and Future of the World," and on Saturday on "Other Worlds than Ours."

Rev. P. Toner will deliver a lecture at the Cooper Union to-morrow evening on "The Poets of Ireland."

Prof. Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., of Harvard University, will lecture on Thursday and Friday evenings at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church on "The Comparative Evidences of Science and Christianity."

ESCAPE OF TWO NOTED PRISONERS FROM THE QUEENS COUNTY JAIL.

Only about two weeks since an attempt was made to break out of the Queens County Jail at North Hempstead by two desperate criminals, named William Schrier and James Larkins. They had succeeded in cutting through two thicknesses of boiler-iron and the intervening wood work to the clapboards, and were only waiting for night to make their exit, when their operations were fortunately discovered through the revelations of a fellow-prisoner. The two men were then securely handcuffed and removed to separate cells. Only a few days ago they made a second attempt to escape by setting fire to the jail, hoping to get away in the confusion, but this plan, too, was frustrated, and they were then confined in the lower tier of cells, from which escape seemed impossible, Larkins being placed in the cell adjoining the east-side wall, Schrier in the third cell, and a colored man, one Augustus Smith, in the cell between them. On Saturday night Larkins and Schrier succeeded in cutting through the side walls of the cell occupied by Smith and through the side wall of the jail, by which they gained access to the jail yard and scaled the fence by means of an old plank. Smith was found in his cell yesterday morning by the keeper. He denies all knowledge of the escape, and was, it is believed, chloroformed, as the keeper had some trouble to arouse him. Both of the escaped prisoners are desperate characters, and as they are familiar with the surrounding country, they may succeed for some time in eluding pursuit. Schrier was awaiting trial on an indictment for receiving stolen goods. Larkins was awaiting trial on an indictment for highway robbery. Both of the prisoners belonged to the gang of burglars that have infested Queens County for some time past, and every effort will be made by the Sheriff and his officers to recapture them.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

A LOCAL SUNDAY TEMPERANCE GATHERING.

A large number of persons attended the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon, with the expectation of hearing an address from Dio Lewis, but the Pastor announced that he was too ill to attend. He hoped, however, that those who were present would exert themselves to make the exercises as interesting as possible, and show they did not gather there to hear a man, but to help a noble cause—the fight against a curse which is to be found in every land, and through the baleful influences of which thousands are sent to dishonored graves. Rev. Mr. Mervin delivered a short address. He stated that before the present great movement, which he thought was fairly inaugurated by Dr. Lewis, everything else had been tried to arrest the inroads of intemperance. Legislation has been invoked, and the judiciary has been appealed to, but nothing had accomplished more practical results than the present agitation, which has with it the hand and the voice of God. Mr. Gordon was the next speaker, and after him Dr. Wm. F. Thoms recited some statistics showing increased mortality where the use of liquor is predominant. A lady named Wilson, one of the most practical workers of the lady crusaders, related her experience among thirty liquor stores visited by her last week. She ascertained that a great many of the proprietors were tired of the business, and several of them promised that they would give it up when their leases had expired. She had invited them to come to the meeting, and was glad to see that many of them had responded. She did not believe it unladylike to visit the saloons, but thought it most womanly. She, herself, was willing to do anything to save precious souls from a drunkard's hell. Mrs. E. Langdon expressed a like willingness to help the cause. Her only brother died at an early age from drink. So she would say, "Lord, here am I, what would Thou have me do?"

TEMPERANCE MATTERS IN NEW-JERSEY.

A call, numerously signed by prominent citizens of Paterson, for a large temperance meeting at Continental Hall, in that city, on Tuesday night, has been issued. The call is particularly addressed to those who are desirous of electing men to office who will favor the suppression of the liquor traffic.

A law recently passed by the Legislature is giving particular satisfaction to the temperance people of Orange. It increases the license fee from $25 to $100, requires the signatures of twelve freeholders to the application for license, and provides that no freeholder shall sign more than one license each year, and that the license, with the names of the signers, shall be published in the newspapers for two weeks. The anticipated effect of the law is the closing of half the saloons in the town.

A well-attended temperance meeting was held in Library Hall, Elizabeth, yesterday afternoon, at which addresses were delivered by A. W. Gleason, of New-York, and others.

One of the most notorious saloons in New-Brunswick, a place kept on Handy street, by a man named Broxmeyer, has been closed through the efforts of the temperance people of the city, and no more liquor will be sold there. The city missionary held a prayer-meeting in the saloon yesterday afternoon, and a large crowd gathered from all parts of the city.

THE CALLENDER JURY.

TEN FOR CONVICTION AT THE TIME OF THEIR DISCHARGE.

The jury in the case of Charles Callender, who was on trial for having received a bribe to influence his official action in regard to the Ocean Bank, continued their deliberations yesterday. At 10:30 A. M., and once again during the day, they came into court to ask for instructions. Judge Benedict repeated in substance what he said in his charge on Saturday. When they were leaving on the second occasion the Judge expressed his regret at the necessity which compelled him to keep them together so long. The great importance of the case, however, he said, both to the prisoner and the public at large, made it his duty not to discharge them so long as there was a hope of their agreeing upon a verdict. It was then generally believed that there was not the faintest hope of such an event. In fact, during the trial the general opinion was that the two weeks' work would result in a disagreement. On the first occasion of their coming into court on Saturday evening one of the jurors informed the Judge that there was no use in locking them up, as there was no chance of their agreeing. Rumor was, as usual on such occasions, busy about what was supposed to be passing in the jury-room. The reports were conflicting on the subject. Apparently the most authentic one was that there were nine for conviction and three for acquittal, and that each side clung so firmly to their own opinions as to make it apparent from the beginning that they were very unlikely to arrive at a unanimous decision, no matter how long they remained together. At 10:30 o'clock last evening the Judge again appeared in court, and becoming satisfied that no agreement could be arrived at, he concluded to discharge the jury. After the jury separated it was ascertained that ten had been in favor of convicting Callender, and two were of a contrary mind. Very many persons who watched the progress of the case came to the conclusion at an early stage that no verdict would be arrived at, and in this connection some unpleasant rumors have found circulation, and it would seem are pretty generally credited.

THE ROUGH PASSAGE OF A GERMAN STEAMER.

The North German Lloyds steamer Hermann, whose arrival at this port from Bremen, after a passage of eighteen days, appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, experienced remarkably heavy weather, especially during the latter portion of her trip. When three days out, the Hermann touched at Southampton for a few hours before proceeding out into the Atlantic. Up to this time the weather, although somewhat tempestuous, was not very bad, and all appearances seemed to promise an easy passage. After leaving the British coast, however, the wind and sea increased steadily, until, by the 21st of March, the gale had become a hurricane. All day and night long the ship—a Clyde-built steamer of 3,000 tons—was tossed about the trough of the sea, her engines unable to make much headway, and her decks flooded with the immense seas which dashed past her. During the 22d the wind which had been gradually veering around from the south-west to the north-west, blew with great violence, and the seas increased in height and number. On the 23d there was little or no abatement in the storm, but late on the 24th signs of a lull began to greet the eyes of the storm-tossed mariners. During these four days together, the steamer made but half of her usual run, sometimes the log-book showing only 120 and 130 miles progress during the twenty-four hours. Though the gale had partially moderated on the last-named date, the strong westerly wind and heavy swell continued during the remainder of the voyage. Capt. Reichmann, of the Hermann, says he never experienced heavier weather than from the 21st to the 24th during the whole of his professional experience.

HONORS TO EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S MEMORY.

The United States authorities decreed that yesterday should be devoted to the observance of certain military ceremonies to honor the memory of the late Ex-President Millard Fillmore. Orders were transmitted to selected points to carry out the programme, and Fort Hamilton was the post in this harbor detailed for the purpose. The flag on the staff of the north-west bastion hung at half-mast, and the deep boom of the heavy guns thundering at intervals, filled the surrounding air with their reverberations. A sulphurous smell impregnated the atmosphere, and at each discharge from the big guns the frail structures of the village trembled at the explosion. The south-east battery was the scene of the demonstration, and about twelve men manned the two 10-inch columbiads, which pealed forth the salutes to the departed President. The immense flannel bag of large pebble powder—weighing about thirty pounds—was the charge used, and it took two men to wield the ponderous rammer to send home that charge. When the gun was fired, showers of fractured glass attested the tremendous compression of the atmosphere. Judge Church's windows were completely shattered, and the roads in the neighborhood of the fort were strewn with the débris of demolished windows. The guns were fired every half hour until sundown, and each discharge cost the country about $10, exclusive of labor.

THE JERSEY CITY LOCAL ELECTIONS.

The Republicans of Jersey City have called their City Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Mayor for April 7. The prospects are not very vigorously canvassed, the discussion being reserved until the action of the Democratic Convention shall have been learned. The Democracy meet in McPherson Hall, on Jersey City Heights, to-morrow. Henry Traphagen is understood to have secured a majority of the delegates from all the other districts save the Sixth, the delegates from which have not as yet announced their preference. The candidates are Mr. Henry Traphagen and Sidney B. Bevins.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mary Gallagher, aged sixty-seven, of No. 123 Mulberry street, died suddenly yesterday.

Hon. John P. O'Neill delivered a lecture last evening, at Tammany Hall, on "Daniel O'Connell."

A complimentary testimonial will be given to Miss Belle D. Melville, this evening, at Robinson Hall.

The Junior exhibition of the University of the City of New-York will take place on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music.

The Resolute Temperance Society of the Church of the Disciples will meet on Wednesday evening in the basement of the church.

The forty-fourth annual Commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York will be held at Association Hall, to-morrow evening.

John Kane, two years old, fell from the five-story window of his residence, No. 1,295 Third avenue, to the yard, and was instantly killed, yesterday.

The fifth anniversary of the Mariner's Division of the Sons of Temperance will take place this evening, at Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Yesterday the steam-ships Republic, Mosel, and Colon, which left this port for Europe, took 56,145 letters, and 101 bags of newspapers from the general Post Office.

A temperance meeting will be held this evening at the Union Reformed Church, in Sixth avenue, under the auspices of the Ashland Section No. 11, Cadets of Temperance.

Assistant Foreman Wm. Hudson, of No. 13 Engine, while going to a small fire at No. 219 Canal street, last night, fell from the tender of his engine and was severely bruised.

Memorial services in honor of the memory of Charles Sumner will be held this evening at the Cooper Institute. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Garnet and others.

The annual meeting of the New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held this evening in the Free Tabernacle Church, West Thirty-fourth street.

A grand jubilee concert will be given to-morrow evening, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, in which Mme. Pauline Lucca will render selections from Meyerbeer, Handel, Operti, Rossini, and other composers. The orchestral music will be by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

The Carolina Singers will sing genuine plantation melodies at East-side Hall, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, this evening. These singers have not been cultivated, their voices being perfectly natural, and the songs they sing are of a weird and strongly characteristic nature, the same as sung on the plantations in the South.

BROOKLYN.

A number of the street-corner loungers who insult unprotected women were arrested in the Third Precinct last evening.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 P. M., William J. Regney, aged eighteen, found in an insensible condition under the stoop of a vacant house in St. Mark's avenue, near Sixth, was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, where he died last night.

LONG ISLAND.

The steamer Seawanhaka will resume her trips between Glen Cove and New-York to-day.

The Republican Reformers of Newtown have nominated for Justice of Peace Wm. E. Slocum; Assessor, John D. Cooper; Overseer of the Poor, Fred. Wulffert; Inspector of Election, John W. Osborn.

A branch of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has been established at Riverhead, with John S. Marcy, President; Dr. A. B. Luce, Vice President; and Capt. S. Griffin and E. F. Squier, Executive Committee.

The woods in the vicinity of Farmingdale which were burned over on Saturday, were again visited by a much smaller conflagration yesterday afternoon. A number of acres were burned over, and several hay-stacks on a portion of cleared land were swept off. The fire continued about an hour and then died away. Loss, $5,000.

A grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, to be known as the Suffolk Grange, was organized at Westhampton last week, with H. G. Rayner as Master and Wm. H. Robinson as Secretary; and another was organized in Jamaica, with John O'Donnell as Master and Charles J. DeBevoise as Secretary. These two granges, as well as the pioneer one at Northville, are now in direct communication with the New-York wholesale dealers, and the profits of middlemen are thus saved.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Theodore Junius will lecture on "The Women's Crusade on Wine" at Library Hall, New-Brighton, to-morrow evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Quarantine authorities will abandon the old grounds at Tompkinsville, and the health boarding officers will board all vessels hereafter from the new station at Clifton, commencing on Wednesday, April 1.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is now asserted that the report that Charles W. Crook, merchant, of Lambertville, committed suicide, is untrue. The Coroner and attending physicians state that his death was from natural causes.

County Physician Buck has made a post-mortem examination of the remains of John Sherry, the victim of the East Newark affray. He found the body very much diseased. Death had resulted from natural causes, but was accelerated by the violence which he sustained on St. Patrick's Day.

A LONG ISLAND FAMILY POISONED.

A few days ago, while the family of Mr. Isaac N. Teed, of Mattituck, Long Island, were at the supper-table, they were suddenly seized with dizziness and violent vomiting. They at once suspected that their food had been poisoned, and thinking the poison might be in the butter, they sent a portion of it to a chemist for analysis. The chemist, after a careful examination, failed to find any traces of poison in the article, but this decision did not satisfy Mr. Teed, and he forwarded a sample of the butter to another chemist, who has not yet prepared his report. During all these proceedings a domestic in the employ of the family was observed to conduct herself in a very strange manner, and as they had only a few days before rebuked her for some misdemeanor, the suspicions of the family were instantly turned upon the domestic. They did not let her know that she was suspected, and were making preparations to arrest her, when, on Saturday morning, she was missing. A long and fruitless search followed this discovery, but the girl had probably made good her escape hours before. There is now no doubt in the minds of Mr. Teed and family but that the girl meditated a wholesale murder.

A DISHONEST SERVANT GIRL.

Some time ago the residence of Mrs. Burnett, on Jersey avenue, corner of Third street, Jersey City, was robbed. It was supposed at the time that it was the work of burglars. Elizabeth Doyle, the servant girl in Mrs. Burnett's employ, subsequently confessed that she had committed the robbery and so arranged things as to make it look like a burglary. Mrs. Burnett forgave the girl and allowed her to continue in her service. On Saturday Mrs. Burnett went out to make some purchases. She had a $20 bill in her pocket. The girl accompanied her. When she was about to pay for her purchases, Mrs. Burnett missed the money. She charged the girl with having taken it. The girl denied it, but said that rather than have the charge preferred against her she would make the loss good. She returned it during the day in sums of $10, $4, and $6. Mrs. Burnett had her arrested, and she, confessing the robbery, stated that she had returned the money in three sums so as to cover her guilt. She had the bill changed for the purpose.

DESPERATE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Cornelius W. Holcomb, aged twenty-eight years, of No. 397 West Forty-fourth street, yesterday afternoon entered the saloon of Patrick H. Carley, No. 541 West Forty-second street, to get a drink. He entered into conversation with the keeper of the place, and also with a notorious ruffian named Wm. Eakins, who lives at Eleventh avenue and Forty-second street. The subject of the conversation was cock-fighting. Holcomb ventured to demur to an opinion held by Eakins regarding the merits of a certain breed of game-cocks. Eakins then showed his appreciation of Holcomb by knocking him down and kicking him savagely about the face and head. When Holcomb regained his feet he drew a revolver and fired two shots at Eakins, one of which took effect in Eakins' face, wounding him severely. Holcomb then escaped from the saloon, and ran to the station-house in Forty-seventh street, where he surrendered himself to Capt. Killilea. The Captain promptly arrested Eakins and Carley, and locked them up.

[Advertisement.]
"EASTER FESTIVAL HAT."
KNOX'S LEADING STYLE.
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.—Capt. McIntyre, Mrs. Lusk, Thomas W. Boyd, Mrs. Boyd, Henry Sears, Christopher H. Jones, Annie Jones, William Patterson, Alice Allen, Rev. Frederick C. Jean.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News-Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:48 | Sun sets.....6:22 | Moon rises...5:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:03 | Gov. Island...6:52 | Hell Gate....9:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, March 29.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston March 21, via Key West 25th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, March 25, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans March 21, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to John C. Kenyon & Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Tillie, Bailey, New-London.

Bark Gilder, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Waterford 49 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark J. F. Pust, (Ger.,) Noss, Rotterdam 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Helvetia, (Norw.,) Engelbrethsen, Dunkirk 70 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Alice Tainter, (of Bermuda,) Losberg, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to order; vessel to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados 17 ds., with sugar, molasses, and three passengers to Dwight & Platt.

Brig Olaf Kyrre, (Norw.,) Andersen, Antwerp 54 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had variable weather.

Brig Ocean Sea, Hatch, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. South Shore, (of Dennis,) Whittemore, Trinidad, Cuba, 14 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Co. March 22, lat. 26 28, lon. 79 40, spoke bark Emma, (Br.,) from Galveston, for Liverpool, 14 ds. out; same date, &c., bark Neptune, from Cienfuegos, for Boston.

Schr. John, Gabriel, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Three Sisters, (of Philadelphia,) Baker, Cardenas 9 ds., with melado to order—vessel to master.

Schr. W. D. B., Pitcher, Thomaston, with lime for Virgin's.

Schr. S. T. Chartre, Trefeathen, Taunton.

Schr. C. W. Clarke, (of Provincetown,) Cross, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. March 19, in Crooked Island Passage, saw steam-ship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Schr. Royal Arch, (of Boston,) Crowell, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and melado to Myer & Co.; vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. A. B. Hickman, (of Philadelphia,) Kimmey, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to B. Rionda; vessel to master.

Schr. Loon, Hobbs, Fall River for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Macomber, Fall River.

Schrs. Julia and Martha, Hopps, Fall River.

Schr. Granger, Pomroy, Fall River.

Schr. Niconor, Hogan, Fall River.

Schr. General Howard, Waite, Fall River.

Schr. Jas. Parkersen, Kelly, Fall River for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. M. Wilson, Brown, Somerset.

Schr. E. J. Oakley, Newman, Somerset, for South Amboy.

Schr. Henry Cole, Chadwick, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Avail, Walker, Somerset.

Schr. Harry Percy, Percy, Somerset.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Griffin, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. A. Crocker, Small, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Holbrook, Boston.

Schr. Florida, Bean, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Snowflake, Barker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph Porter, Morris, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Benjamin Oliver, Freeman, Boston.

Schr. F. A. Newcomb, Harding, Boston.

Schr. Finback, Oliver, Boston.

Schr. Julia A. Berkle, Smith, Boston.

Schr. J. M. Ball, Cahoon, Boston.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington, for Port Johnson.

Schr. C. A. Hayden, Greene, New-Haven.

Schr. Convoy, French, Rockland, with ice to C. H. Matthews.

Schr. Dexter Clark, Macomber, Portland.

Schr. Florida, Rogers, Providence.

Schr. E. A. Bartre, Baker, Kennebec, with ice to order.

Schr. Elias Ross, Ross, Providence.

Schr. Mahaska, Clark, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Tillie E. Heath, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pearl, Henry, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lisle, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adrianna, Bailey, Providence.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. Clark, Northam, Providence.

Schr. Brazos, Tryon, Providence.

Schr. W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. D. Hilton, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, Providence.

Schr. Harp, Wall, Providence.

Schr. Restless, Purnell, Providence.

Schr. Evergreen, Silvia, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lettie Linwood, Robbins, Providence.

Schr. Annie M. Nash, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Jas. English, Barker, Providence.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ida Del Torre, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Uenison, Hurst, Providence.

Schr. W. A. Morrell, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Nellie M. Snow, Snow, Providence.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Haskell, Providence.

Schr. J. Duncan, Mackey, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Church, Pierce, Providence.

Schr. J. E. Hurst, Cook, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Austin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pointer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence, for South Amboy.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. P. King, Bliven, Providence.

Schr. Undine, Emmons, New-Bedford.

Schr. Almira, Day, Camden, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Fred. Fish, Davis, Rockport.

Schr. Kate Foster, Harden, Portland, Me., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Mitchell, Percy, Bath, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Maracaibo, Dobin, Portland, Me., with lumber to order.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton.

Schr. John Somes, Lee, Newport.

Schr. Matchless, Harding, Wellfleet.

Schr. Hudson, Reed, Newport.

Schr. Nadab, Cheney, Belfast.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. McPhill, Ellis, Harwich.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Newport for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angler, Besse, Wareham.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Doyle, New-Bedford.

Schr. Maria Lunt, Kent, New-Bedford.

Schr. Chas. W. Bentley, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Iona, Kendell, New-Bedford.

Schr. Motto, James, New-London.

Schr. E. L. Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland, with ice to order.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Bristol.

Schr. Acorra, Cameron, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Success, Richards, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. H. Rowe, Whitemore, Newport.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, Grogan, New-London.

Schr. Niantic, Morris, Taunton.

Schr. Mary Susan, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lavolta, Whitney, Wood's Hole, for Baltimore.

Schr. Abby Oakes, Bullock, Newport.

Schr. Ameria, Ingraham, Newport.

Schr. Ages, Chester, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Lozier, Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. Chas. W. Bentley, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Grace Cushing, Bailey Portland, Me.

Schr. Mary Stowe, Belden, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Bishop, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Golden Rule, Wilson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Belden, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. B. Mahoney, Coffin, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Neptune, Clark, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dreadnaught, Saunders, Stonington, for Virginia.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. A. Smith, Bartlett, Rockport.

Schr. Lamartine, Butler, Newport.

Schr. Dolphin, Farrell, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Northport.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. White Foam, Millekin, New-Bedford.

Schr. Saxon, Warren, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hunter, Green, Dighton, for South Amboy.

Schr. George Turlane, Adams, Rockport.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Lanesville.

Schr. J. B. Woodruff, Haskell, New-Haven.

Schr. E. M. Baxter, Munson, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jennie Rodgers, Rodgers, Westly.

Schr. Belapeck, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Northern Light, Ireland, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Chatfield, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Maria, Freeman, Newport.

Schr. Veto, Watts, Thomaston, for Virginia.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Portsmouth.

Schr. Island Belle, McIntyre, Rockland, for Norfolk.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Arr. yesterday, steamer James A. Gray, from Newbern, N. C.; barks Staatsrath Broc, from Leith; Wave King, from Londonderry; India, from Dunkirk; Fraternitas, from Antwerp; schrs. Emma Crosby, from Cardenas; Earl P. Mason, from Bull River, S. C.; A. G. Lyon, from New-York. Arr. to-day, steamers America, from Savannah; Thomas J. Cochran, from North Carolina; Vineland, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia.

Cleared yesterday, steamers Saragossa, for Savannah; Louisa, for North Carolina; Benjamin Meinder, for North Carolina; barks Astrea, for Rotterdam; Evelyn, for St. Jago; schrs. John R. Halliday, for Vera Cruz; Carrie Melvin, for St. John, N. B.; A. P. Craymer, for Boston; Emma D. Endicott, for New-Haven; Mattie B. Rulon, for Hoboken; Sarah J. Fort, for Hoboken; C. C. Lane, for Boston; Lizzie Florence, for New-Haven; James T. Morgan, for Bridgeport, Conn.; Agnes Repplier, for Branford, Conn.; Alex. Wiley, for New-Haven; Windward, for Philadelphia.

Sld. yesterday, steamer Baltimore, for Bremen; barks G. Battista, for Belfast, Ireland; Svero, Garibaldi, and Sperimento, for Queenstown; Eberton, for the West Indies; and brig Mary Rice, for Rio.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—Arr. steamer Seminole, from Savannah; brig Melrose, from Humacoa; schrs. Charles A. Higgins, from Mayaguez; Bertha Souder, from Miragoane.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York; bark Stormy Petrel, from Savannah; schrs. Annie May, from Philadelphia; William Deming, from do.

Sld. barks Brothers, for Revel, Russ.; S. H., for Canary Isles.

GALVESTON, March 29.—Cld. steamer City of San Antonio, for New-York; bark Patria, for Liverpool; barkentine Edmund Richardson, for Wilmington, N. C.

Sld. bark Charlotte Geddie, for Liverpool; schr. Marcio S. Lewis, for Philadelphia.

HAVANA, March 29.—Steamer Columbus, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

HAVANA, March 29.—The steamer [illegible], from New-York, arr. here yesterday.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 29.—Arr. steamer [illegible], from New-York; [illegible] for Pensacola, ship Queen of England, [illegible] the bark, steamers Jamaica and [illegible].

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 29.—Arr. steam-ship Huntsville, from New-York; bark Sarah E. Smith, from Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, March 29.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Frisia, from New-York March 20, arrived at this port to-night, and proceeded.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Manhattan, from New-York, arrived at this evening, and sailed for Liverpool.

EASTER PRESENTS.
Prayer-Books & Bibles
IN MEDIÆVAL STYLE.
BONBONIERES IN SILVER, GILT, ENAMEL, VELVET, SATIN, &c., SOME WITH VERY FINE PAINTINGS.
NOVELTIES IN BASKETS, EGGS, &c.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

TOWN-MADE
CARRIAGES
IN
All the Fashionable Varieties,
From Our Own and
The Best Paris and London
DESIGNS.
BREWSTER & CO.
OF BROOME ST.
FACTORY, Broadway & 47th st. | SALES-ROOM, 5th av. and 14th st.

Novelties and New Designs in
CARRIAGES
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER USE.
Particular attention is invited to our stock of
ROAD WAGONS.
Bradley, Pray & Co.
NO. 558 BROADWAY.

1874.
SPRING!!!
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Respectfully announce that their
Second Opening
OF
French Pattern Bonnets
AND
NOVELTIES
IN
Millinery Goods,
WILL TAKE PLACE
To-Morrow,
(Tuesday, March 31,)
AT THEIR
Wholesale Millinery Rooms.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ABBATT & DUYCKINCK,
SUCCESSORS TO
ABBATT, MOORE & CO.,
NO. 52 EAST 10TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
ARE NOW EXHIBITING A DESIRABLE STOCK OF
BOYS' CLOTHING,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, WHICH THEY OFFER AT PRICES
MUCH REDUCED.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, FROM WHICH THEY TAKE ORDERS FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT MUCH LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,
Manufacturers of and dealers in
Boynton's Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces,
"ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges,
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters,
COOKING AND HEATING STOVES.
Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—FROM AUCTION, the bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, English carpetings, oil-cloths, mattings, &c.; 50,000 rolls fine gold paper, 50 cents per roll; 12 cents per roll; fine gold window-shades, usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards thick oil-cloth, [illegible] cents per yard; [illegible] &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 277 Hudson st., opposite Dominick.